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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,618 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th Feb.
M SIAM	3611	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NIZAM	3336	600	F. J. Adderton	12th ,,
— NILE M	2735	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3661	800	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Meade	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3138	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4154	850	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MIRZAPORE	3867	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	3861	541	G. S. Fivener	7th May
— GWALIOR	3736	500	F. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3117	550	R. G. Murray	21st ,,
				TUE-DAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
L ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth. A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3117	550	R. G. Murray	5th March.
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	19th ,,
PEKIN	3500	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3411	500
19th ,,	"NIZAM"	2726	400
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3864	600
16th ,,	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th ,,	"MIRZAPORE"	3867	600
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th ,,	"MALWA"	2939	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued :—

First Class..... Rs. 680.
Second Class..... ,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,300	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	25th Feb.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	4th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	9th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	3rd April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3118	480	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3243	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN BUCHANAN	3000	E. N. Cobbett	31st March
CLAN GRAHAM	3400	J. Alexandereen	10th April
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	H. G. Wilson	12th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloons and State rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms. Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, Bedding, Linen and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February, 1886.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior HINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK GOODS, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.

No. 13, Kalbadevi-road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 2 th February, 1885, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY 1st March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMSHIPS,

and by all routes from all principal stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the free use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Writing Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years Experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IORN WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co., are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.	Bullet Moulds.	Cartridge Loaders.
Shot, Ordinary.	Caps.	Cartridge Extractors.
Shot, Chilled.	Wards.	
Measures.	Sundries.	Cartridge Bags and Belts.
Hunting Knives.	Cartridges.	
Bullets.	Cartridge Cases.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S Celebrated "Alliance" Prize Powder.

No. 4 and 6 grain, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 "are filled at the Wholesale rate of Rs. 45 per 25" case.

NET CASH.

Detailed Price-Lists on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. SINGER & Co., of Coventry, have appointed Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Special Agents for their celebrated Bicycles and Tricycles. The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines is everywhere acknowledged.

	Rs. a.
The British Challenge Bicycle, 52 inch	245 0 cash.

THE "EXTRAORDINARY" BICYCLE.

The safest and easiest Machine made,

50 inch	200 0 cash.

THE "APOLLO" TRICYCLE.

Central Geared, 44 or 48 inch	350 0 cash.
Do. do. Side Geared, 44 or 48 inch	350 0 cash.

The same Machines fitted with the celebrated Telescopic Axle ..... 30 0 extra.

THE "APOLLO" SOCIABLE TRICYCLE.

Forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. ..... 430 0 cash.

MINIATURE TRICYCLES.

Suitable for Boys and Youths. Made on the same principle as the "Apollo." 150 0 cash.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 7	to 4 each.
Bags for Luggage	,, 10-8	to 25 each.
Bells and Gongs	,, 1	to 5 each.
Pedals	,, 17	to 20 pair.
Lamps	,, 17	to 20 each.
Saddles	,, 10	each.
Spoke Adjusters	,, 2	each.
Wallets	,, 3-8	to 4-8 each.
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LONDON DISPENSARY.

D. B. LINDSAY begs to intimate that he has his day sold to Messrs. THOMAS JOWETT & Co., Chemists, the whole of the business carried on by him for the past fifteen years as Chemist, Auctioneer, Agent, and General Merchant, and trusts that the same liberal patronage will be accorded to them as formerly to himself.

Jubbulpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.

T. JOWETT, "SOLE PROPRIETOR," begs to intimate his business will in future be carried on under the style and name of T. JOWETT & Co.

FOR SALE, OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.

Pair of Roan Arab Horses, height 14-2½, age 5 years, go in single and double harness.

Flea-bitten Grey Horse, age 8 height 14-2½, good under saddle, steady on parade, goes in single and double harness.

English-built Barouche by Falker, of Salisbury, in good order.

English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, runs very easily.

Bareilly Cart.

English double and single harness, English saddle.

Apply Colonel SMART, Camp, R. A., Colaba.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys, each Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and	3 0
Do. Practice each	5 8
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed	6 8
Do. Single Cane	,, 8 0
Do. Double Cane	,, 9 0
Do. Treble Cane	,, 10 9
Do. All Cane	,, 11 8
STUMPS for Boy's use Per set	2 0
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	,, 3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules	,, 5 8
Do. do. and Iron Points	6 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	11 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys, each Re. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's double Seam each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 4
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	4 8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated per Pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,,	6 8
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	6 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes Per Pair	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's each	6 4
Do. do. Cork-handled, gent's ,,	7 0
Do. do. double strung, gent's ,,	9 0
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight ,, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	13 8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung ,,	11 0
Do. do. do. Diamond strung ,,	8 0
Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat ,,	8 0
Do. do. Prince, Gentlemen's do. ,,	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ,,	9 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	12 12

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation Per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood so	45 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws each	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles Per Pair	9 8

FOOT BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed. each.	6 8
No. 4—28 in circumference ,,	7 4
No. 5—28 in do. ,,	8 0
No. 6—30 in do. ,,	9 0
No. 7—32 in do. ,,	10 0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9 0
CLEEKS each.	4 8
IRONS ,,	4 8
IRON NIBLICKS ,,	4 8
PLAY CLUBS ,,	3 8
PUTTERS ,,	3 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ,,	3 8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

USEFUL DISINFECTANTS
FOR HOUSE AND STABLE USE.

		Rs. as.			Rs. as.
Calvert's	No. 4, Carbolic Acid ½ lb.	0 12	Little's Soluble Phenyle	bottle	0 8
,,	,, ,, 1 lb. ,,	1 2	,, ,, ,,	,,	1 0
,,	,, ,, ½ gall ,,	3 0	,, ,, ,,	,,	2 8
,,	,, ,, 1 gall. tin	5 0	,, ,, ,,	1 gallon tin	7 0
,,	Carbolic Acid Powder, packet	0 10	,, ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	13 0
,,	,, ,, 28 lb. box	3 12	,, ,, ,,	½ pt. bottle	0 8
,,	,, ,, cwt. cask	11 0	Condy's Fluid	1 pt. ,,	1 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per pt. bottle		0 10			
,, ,, ,, qt. ,,		1 4			

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

CANADIAN CANNED GOODS.

WE have received direct, having been specially selected for us by friends in Canada, a small Consignment of Canned

FRUITS AND MEATS

of Genuine Canadian production, and it is a well-known fact that the farther north, comparatively speaking, Fruits, etc., are grown the greater is the state of perfection arrived at.

CANADIAN FIRST BRAND FRUITS
Unsurpassed for Wholesomeness and Natural Flavor.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Blue Berries or Huckleberries	full 24 oz tin	0 10	Pears Sugared	full 24 oz tin	1 2
Choice Cherries	,,	1 0	Bahama Pines in heavy Syrup	,,	1 8
Raspberries, Extra Red	,,	1 0	Evaporated Apples, very choice, large white rings	per lb	0 12
Choice Plums	,,	1 0	Sugar Corn	full 24 oz tin	0 12
Standard Apples	full 36 oz tin	0 10	Sifted Peas, choice green	,,	0 14
Ditto in Syrup	,,	0 12	Champion of England Peas	,,	0 14
Peaches	,,	1 8	Choice Tomatoes	full 36 oz tin	1 0
Bartlett Pears, (Canadian grown)	full 24 oz tin	1 0			

CANADIAN FIRST BRAND MEATS.

These cannot be excelled for richness of flavor and will be found most delicious and economical articles of food.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Boneless Chicken very choice	per tin	1 3	Superior Compressed Corned Beef (2 lb. nett)	per tin	1 12
Boneless Duck	,,	1 3	Cooked Ox Tongue (Armour Brand)	,,	2 8
Boneless Turkey	,,	1 4	Columbian Salmon	,,	0 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet, the greatest delicacy for breakfast	,,	1 3	Dalhousie Lobster	,,	0 12
Sausage Meat (Excelsior Brand)	,,	1 3	Butter, 1 lb. tin nett	,,	1 4
Lunch Tongues	,,	1 4	Cheese, very choice, 2 lb. tin nett	,,	2 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PEPPERMINT CRYSTAL.
THE JAPANESE
HEADACHE CURE.

GIVES immediate relief in all nervous affections, such as Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Sciatica, etc.

Per Bottle or Stick Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, is a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, and purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

REMARKABLE for its delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich Smelling Savour.

Per Bottle Rs. 2; per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless three actions, keyless medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	70
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE represent several well-known Houses in this Wine, quotations for whose and other brands we give below :—

	Net Cash.
*WATCHER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry per case	Rs. 58 4
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ,, ,,	63 0
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ,, ,,	56 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Extra Superior ,, ,,	52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ,, ,,	48 0
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ,, ,,	60 0
*"RESERVE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ,, ,,	53 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ,, ,,	34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ,, ,,	26 12
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ,, ,,	34 8

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THE COLLECTION OF JEWELS AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES NOW STORED IN

THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD

A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,

THE PROPERTY OF

AN INDIAN PRINCE,

THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED MOORSHEDABAD JEWELS

AND NUMEROUS STATE PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

THE RECEIVER OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF

PRINCES, NAWABS, RAJAHS, CHIEFS AND OTHER NOBLEMEN,

AND OF

BANKERS, DEALERS IN PRECIOUS-STONES, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS

is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investment.

ORDERS FOR CATALOGUES SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND CONCERT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY REAY.
GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA, SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI.
Kindly assisted by
Mrs. HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Mrs. HARGRAVE.
Miss SCHMUCK.
Mr. DIXON.
HERR SCHMUCK.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Aria..... Traviata.....G. Verdi. Signorina Marchetti.
2. Violin Solo .....Romanze .....Wilhelmj. Herr Schmuck.
3. Song .....Tell her I love her so. Pde Faye. Mr. Dixon.
4. Serenata .....Braga. Mrs. Harry W. Williams. With violin and piano accompaniment
5. Piano Solo ..... { a Nocturne ..... T. Tschaikowsky b Valse .....Chopin. Miss Schmuck.

PART II.

6. Violin Solo .....Capricciode Concert. Wieniawski. Herr Schmuck.
7. Cavatina .....La Sonnainbula .....Bellini. Signorina Marchetti.
8. Song .....Masks and Faces .....Molloy. Mr. Dixon.
Song.....The Old Look .....Milton Welling Mrs. Harry W. Williams.
9. Valse .....Brindisi .....Massé. Signorina Marchetti.

Tickets, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Company, Limited.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
Those who have already purchased tickets without numbers can have their seats reserved on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the NEXT OUTWARD EUROPE MAIL STEAMER having been POSTPONED for 24 hours, the Foreign Mail will be DESPATCHED on SATURDAY in place of on FRIDAY.
2. The hours of closing at the General Post Office and Town sub-offices will be as on Friday.
W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 23rd February, 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with mechanical experience. Salary, Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month according to ability.
Apply to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Southern Mahratta Railways, Hubli.

TO BE LET, the commodious SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. Phillips and Co. For rent, or other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a first floor in Church-gate-street, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

COOKS' HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE S.S. "GODAVERI"
WILL LEAVE APOLLO BUNDER AT 4 P.M.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 27TH.
CRUISE ROUND KENNERY ISLAND.
Full particulars on application to
THOS. COOK AND SON,
Rampart-row, Fort.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1886, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending December, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration for the current year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR THAKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1886.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th March, 1886, both days inclusive.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES, LOCKS, &c.
DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

			Rs. a.
No. 1.	15 by 10 by 5 inches	Rs. 41	4 with extra Tray 0 8
,, 2.	15 by 11 by 6 inches	Rs. 45	0 ,, ,, ,, 49 4
,, 3.	17 by 11 by 7 inches	Rs. 0	0 ,, ,, ,, 53 4
,, 3.	,,	fitted with instruments	69 4
Leather Travelling Cover for above No. 1 Rs. 12, No. 2 Rs. 13-8, No. 3			15 0

CASH-BOXES.

No. 3	9 by 4½ by 3¼	,,	,,	17 4
,, 4	10 by 5 by 4	,,	,,	19 8
,, 5	11 by 6¼ by 4½	,,	,,	21 0
,, 6	12 by 7 by 5	,,	,,	22 8
,, 7	14 by 8 by 5	,,	,,	24 12

PAPER BOXES.

	Outside Measure.			With Pen-tray and Inkstands.
No. 1	14 by 8 by 5 inches	Rs.	22 8	27 0
,, 2	15 by 9½ by 6	,,	24 12	29 4

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs.	20 4
,, 2	14½ by 10 by 10	,,	22 8
,, 3	16 by 12 by 11	,,	26 4
,, 4	18 by 13 by 13	,,	30 0
,, 5	20 by 15 by 15	,,	34 8
,, 6	23 by 17 by 16	,,	40 8

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1	12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs.	18 12
,, 2	11 by 10 by 5	,,	21 0

PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
¾	7 12	2½	10 10
1	6 14	3	10 14
1¼	6 14	3½	11 14
1½	7 13	3¾	13 2
1¾	7 13	3½	16 4
1½	8 2	4	18 12
2	9 0	The Queen's Padlock..	4 10
2¼	10 4		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4	72
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	88
3	6 14	4 by 3	96
3½	6 14	4½ by 3	100

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

1½	in. Rs. 6 4	2½	Rs. 6 14
1¾	,, 6 4	2¾	,, 6 14
2	,, 6 8	3	,, 7 4
2½	,, 6 8	3½ by 3 in.	,, 8 12
	4 by 3 in.	Rs. 9 6	

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

Inches	Rs. a.	Inches	Rs. a.
1¼, 1½, or 2	each 6 14	3½	8 2
2½ or 2¾	,, 7 4	4	9 0
3	7 12	4½	9 10

PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ in.	Rs. 7 4	3 in.	Rs. 7 12
	3¼ in.	Rs. 8 2	

* All Chubb's Goods are NETT CASH.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1885, at the rate of Rs. 7½ (seventy-five) per share will be paid on and after the first (March) proximo, to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd instant at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 and 4, Parsee Bazar-street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of share certificates.
By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
JEHANGIR GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1886.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee er.—MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
LAST 4 NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,
By DESIRE, OLD-MITH'S COMEDY
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WITH FULL CAST.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY 25TH, FRIDAY 26TH, AND SATURDAY 27TH FEBRUARY,
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S ORIGINAL FAIRY OPERA,
IOLANTHE,
OR THE PEER AND THE PERI.
Complete new Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, and Full Chorus.
Tickets and plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a FEW TIME-KEEPERS, for the Engineer's Department Salary, Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to the ENGINEER, Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle.

MR. C. H. SAMSON, Architect and Diocesan Surveyor, of Taunton, Somerset, England, has a VACANCY in his office and house for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have unusual advantages for acquiring knowledge of the profession, with the comforts of a well-appointed home. The highest references will be given.—For terms apply to C. H. SAMSON, The Laurels, Taunton.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN MONRO arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1886.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the ROAD and FERRY TOLL FARMS of the Nasik District for the year ending on 31st March, 1887, will be RE-SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 8th of March, 1886, by the Collector of Nasik, in the Collector's Cutchery, at 2 o'clock, Bombay time.
Intending farmers are therefore requested to attend the Collector's Office on the aforesaid date for the purpose of bidding at the auction sales with a certificate signed by a competent Government Officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent.
2. Persons who are desirous of tendering for the aforesaid farms whether separately for each Toll or collectively for all the Tolls in the Nasik District should submit them direct to the Collector of Nasik, so as to reach him not later than the 5th March, 1886.
3. The Tenders should be accompanied by the deposit of sums equal to one-tenth of the amount of tender in currency notes.
4. The envelopes containing the tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Nasik and endorsed and superscribed as "a tender for the Road Toll or Ferry Toll Farm."
C. W. RICHARDSON,
Huzur Deputy Collector,
For the Collector of Nasik.
Nasik Collector's Office, 22nd February, 1886.

NOTICES.

COUNTRY LEATHER AND PETTY SUPPLIES.

TENDERS for COW and SHEEPSKINS and for CHARCOAL, &c., for the official year 1886-87 (schedules issueable on application) will be received up to noon, on 3rd March, 1886, by the Superintendent Army Clothing, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, who, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for rejection.
J. M. SEXTON, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing

WANTED

A MANAGER for the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LAHORE, by the 15th March 1886. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350, per mensem. Security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes indispensable. Apply to
SECRETARY, Lahore.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.
For prospectuses apply to
MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1885, of 7½ per cent. per annum, on Shares allocated before 31st December, 1882, and 5 per cent. on Shares subsequently allotted, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 13th February, 1886.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED

BLASTING GELATINE AND NO. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.
EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents,

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the third ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 27th February, 1886, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st Dec., 1885.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,

CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farashi), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 24 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.
Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.
Hall Carpets, 7' by 4½', of various neat bright patterns, at Rs. 1 each.
Door Mats, 4' by 28½, of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.
The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.
For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IN Accordance with Section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1873 (as amended by Act VI of 1882) I hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE resident in the city of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the aforesaid Corporation.
No vote will be received at the said election for any person who has not been nominated by one person entitled to vote at the said election, and whose nomination has not been seconded in writing by another such person, nor unless such nomination is made in writing signed by the proposer and seconded, and left at the office of the Municipal Commissioner at least seven days before the date fixed for the election, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the aforesaid Acts.
Justices of the Peace are requested to lodge their votes before 6 o'clock p.m., of the day of the Meeting.
ALEX. W. LESTER,
Office of Clerk, to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

QUEEN OF MUSIC.—A rich and melodious Hand-organ plays, Hymns, popular songs, Operas, dances, &c. No household should be without one.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATED WARE.—Just received, our new and cheap Plated ware. Jam pots from 12 as. each. Butter and Sardine pots, Re. 1-10. Biscuit Barrels, Re 1-10. All cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

"GLOVES, GLOVES," just arrived, SOFT and FRESH White Kid, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12 per pair. French Grey, 2 Buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

DRESS SOCKS, Best Black Spun Silk Embroidered. Re. 1-8 per pair. Plain Colours, and neat Fancy Stripes. Rs. 3-8 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart-row, Bombay.

A SPLENDID BICYCLE for Rs. 150. Only at Arnold's Emporium, 2, Meadow-street, Fort.

WANTED, a YOUNG ACTIVE MAN possessing some knowledge of accounts and correspondence. Apply to A., care of this paper.

TUITION in HINDUSTANI through the Urdu Instructor. Rs. 6-4 per vol. Both the vols. Rs. 10-4. G. M. Munshi and Sons, Bombay S. E.

THE FITZGERALD HOTEL will be OPENED on the 5th March. Building thoroughly repaired. Wines and table first-class. See large advertisement to-morrow.

ROOMS partly furnished, facing sea and General Post Office. Immediate possession. Apply office, first floor, above Mrs. Counsell's, No. 11, Hornby-row.

COOLING AND REFRESHING SALOON.—Ices and Wines of the best quality, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a fine Kattywar COW & CALF.—Cow calved on the 16th instant. Gives 11 to 16 seers of milk a day. Apply to Captain Gerald Martin, Malabar Hill.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow "Craigy Burn" for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be given at the G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p. m., local time. Tickets, Rs. 2 each, to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies can be obtained at the door.—H. DUNK, Honorary Secretary.

AN OFFICER LEAVING BOMBAY can recommend a good COOK. Apply Colonel SMART, Colaba.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

KEROSINE OIL.—150 Test Rs. 5; 125 Test or Device's, Rs. 4-4. FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Horse Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

RS. 8.—PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES, very neat and handy. No man of business should be without one. To be had at STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate-street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only. Apply to E. A. Wray, 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIBA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

GERMAN ASPARAGUS FOR SALE.—A few cases at Rs. 17 per dozen tins of 1½ lb. each. Apply to C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-street.

STILL MOSELLE AND BREAKFAST CLARET FOR SALE. Cheap, to close consignments. Apply to C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-street.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay

JUST UNPACKED, a large and entirely new batch for Presents in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE at the Crawford Market Branch of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, next door to Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS. This and following days.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

TO BE LET, furnished for six months, from 20th April, the house on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Walter Lang. Apply to W. Lang, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

MR. C. M. DECOSTA opens on the 1st April, 1886, at Mount Abu, the Rajputana Hotel, in the House lately occupied by General Watson, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda. Situation Central, Terms Moderate, attendance exceptional.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m., Monthly Boarders taken.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
By order of the Bombay Agent and on account and at the direction of Mr. John Milton Broad, the Official Liquidator of the Self-acting Sewing Machine Company, 3 Singer system sewing machines.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, hanging globes, rich table lamps, looking-glasses, musical boxes, flower vases, clocks, time-pieces, perambulator, pictures, accordions, toys, &c, &c.

80	boxes of old Scotch whisky.		
25	cases qts. mineral waters.	42 by 5	,,
20	,, pts. do. do.	35 by 8	,,
1	box camphor.	42 by 11	,,
		48 by 11	,,

On account and risk of first purchaser—
25 doz. bottles containing cod-liver oil.
JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of Stock in Trade of China Depositary Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
On SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the whole stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A pair of well-matched young and sound Arab horses, have been going regularly in harness, landed last year.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder:—
100 First class Moulmein teak squares.
150 Second class Moulmein teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Nesbit Hall," Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of the late C. E. M. Cowen Esq.
Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Mirzamul Sewbux.
200 Tons teak scantlings, ex s. s. Arata.
In lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Minnie Lodge," Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved, and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light strong-built Victoria, a powerful grey horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome marble and alabaster vases and figures, reading books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. READ, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at 12 p. m., at Town Barracks, Fort.
A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores returned by corps and hospital.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Nabob's Tank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a 4 stopper harmonium, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of C. Martin, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medowe-street, behind the Oriental Bank, the stock-in-trade of D. Cursetjee Major owing to the removal of his shop to Poona, consisting of millinery and fancy good toys, furniture, &c., &c., the same comprises lady's fancy hats, boots of sorts, a large collection of various kinds of fancy toys and figures, large and small fancy dolls, concertinas, cigar cases, lady's work baskets, albums, hair pad, lady's slippers, socks, table cover, shawls, rocking horses, child's perambulators, also shop furniture, such as glass door, cupboards, show cases, shelves, chairs, and many other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depôt, Varee-lane-under.
On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, cotton, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built landau, in good order.
1 do. do. dog-cart.
1 do. English-built waggonette, quite new.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Walers at Messrs. Abdool Rehaman Mivee & Co.'s Stables, Belasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of the Jodpore State—
12 well bred arabs and walers, suitable for chargers, hunters, and hacks.
The horses can be seen any time at Messrs. Abdool Rehaman Mivee & Co.'s stable.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, 1st March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery, glassware, hanging and standing lamps, and a collection of rare plants in pots and tubs.
Also a pair of roan Arab horses, height 14-2½, a handsome strong English-built barouche by Freiker, of Salisbury, and a set of double harness, together or separately.
A flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 8, height 14-2½, good under saddle, steady on parade, goes in single and double harness.
English-built four wheeled dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, Stirling.
Bareilly cart, set of single harness, saddle, &c. The property of Colonel G. J. Smart, R.A., leaving, Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood substantial made neatly French-polished household furniture of the latest designs (especially made to order by Mr. Wimbridge), best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome marble and alabaster vases and figures, flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, large size toilet stands with mirror, a handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage, one C spring with a pair of fast trotting iron grey Australian horses, a strong-built pony cart, a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a handsome grey pony, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th March next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Daly Nest Hall," Cumballa, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, a handsome strong English-built victoria by Haffar and Co., a pair of handsome fast-trotting chestnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate Aden cow with calf about 2 months old, a first-rate Aden cow of nearly 3 years, medical library in good condition, photographic apparatus, materials, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. BRUCE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,700 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1	case white and coloured shirts.
3	cases printed dresses, 33 by 20 yards.
10	,, turkey red cambrics.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society (Ltd.), General Meeting of Shareholders 5-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Gove nor's Band, Ladies' Gymkhana, evening.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, evening.
Signorina Marchetti's Farewell Benefit Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nizam (s), from Trieste; Bangalore (s), Hongkong; Fiamsteed (s), Chittagong; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Busreh; Hankow (s), Marseilles.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Venetia will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 10 a.m.

FREEMASONRY.—At a meeting of Lodge Cyrus held on Monday, the 22nd inst., Bro. Hormusji Dorabji Sethna was installed Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. There was a large gathering of influential and prominent masons.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Ismail Joosub, residing at Mandvie Road, reported to the police on Monday that his bill-collector had absconded with a sum of Rs. 63-1, which he had collected from complainant's tenants and customers. A search is being made for the accused.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nowrojee Hill on view of the body of Bappoo Ruckmajee, aged 65 years. On Monday afternoon, when the deceased was working in a quarry at Nowrojee Hill, he was killed on the spot by a piece of rock, weighing about a ton, suddenly giving way and falling upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 21st instant :—Horses—sent to hospital 1; Bullocks.—Lame 20, sore neck 18, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 3, sores on body 5, overloaded 2, goading 7, sent to hospital 7; total number of cases 74.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Narayan Dhondoo, Hurry Babajee, and Hurry Ragoojee, country liquor shopkeepers, were yesterday charged at the instance of Abkari Inspector Jamsetjee Kanjeebhoy, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with conveying a quantity of country liquor from Dadur district to Sewree without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. The three accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined Rs. 3 each.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of a Mahomedan, name unkown. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in the sea on Monday afternoon about a hundred paces from the World Causeway. It was apparently that of a Mahomedan lad about 18 or 20 years of age. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—H. E. the Governor's band will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana, at 5 o'clock this evening, the following programme :—

March	Heroique	Schubert.
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gungl.
Overture	Dio Welsse Frau	Boieldieu.
Polonaise		Chopin.
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Polka	Gluckchen	Bendix.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Galop	Charlotten	Berger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Flotte Bursche	Ioppe.
Valse	Laura	Minocker.
Selection	The Grand Mogul	Andram.
Gavotte	Heimlich-Liebe	J. Rasch.
Galop	Sans Facon	F. Hita.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS.—Peree, woman, employed as a bricklayer's labourer at a new building in course of construction at Cajee Shett-street, Mandavie, yesterday forenoon, sustained a severe scalp wound by a brick accidentally falling from the first storey of the house on to her head. She was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is lying in a critical condition.—A butler, unemployed, named Cooba Metha, aged about 55 years, while passing along the road near by the Bori Bunder Tramway junction, yesterday, happened to get between two private carriages that were passing in contrary directions, and got confused, whereupon he was knocked down by one of the carriages, and sustained fractures to four ribs on his right side, and other injuries to his person. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, were he is at present lying in a dangerous condition.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Sheik Ahmed Sheik Chotoo, a Mahomedan lad aged 10 years. While the deceased was playing about in Gogaree Mohla-street, a Mahomedan woman named Jynabee forced open a window on the fifth storey of her house, which broke, and one of the shutters fell on the lad's head, causing a fracture to his skull. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died from the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Eknath Vittoba, aged 25 years, a stevedore's labourer employed at the Princes Dock. On the 11th instant, he sustained serious injury to the middle finger of his right hand by its having been accidentally jammed between two cases of piece-goods. Tetanus supervening he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A KHOJA CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—Mr. Jafferbhoy Rememtoola, with the late Mr. Moledeenbhoy Rememtoola, has presented to his community a building in Bengalpoora-street. The building has cost Rs. 10,000, and the ceremony of opening it was held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy. The building is of the size to accommodate thirty-one families, and it is mainly intended for up-country Khojahs temporarily staying in Bombay. Mr. Abdoola Mirail Dhurumsey commended the institution to the notice of his community, exhorting wealthy Khojahs to emulate the example of its founders. There was no lack, he said, of industrial enterprise among the Khojahs, who might be regarded as a very prosperous community. But unfortunately the charitable instinct had not yet attained its full development among them. Somebody might well think of presenting a building specially intended for holding marriage festivities. But, above all, there was great need of a boarding school for the maintenance and education of the poor and the helpless. Mr. Jafferbhoy, the speaker was glad to observe, had already established a charitable school, where about 100 boys and girls were being educated. Mr. Jafferbhoy had by his acts of benevolence laid the community under a deep obligation to him. After the customary distribution of flowers, the proceedings terminated.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy in the chair. The following report of the directors for the half-year ended 31st December last was submitted to the meeting :—

The last report of the directors was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 20th August last, and, in accordance with a resolution passed thereat, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June, 1885, was declared and paid. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December last amounts to Rs. 82,708-11-7, after providing Rs. 8,000 for depreciation, and Rs. 717-10-7 in further reduction of preliminary charges. The board now recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., absorbing Rs. 34,694 8-0, making, with the dividend of 7 per cent. declared in August last, a total dividend of 13 per cent. for the year 1885; and that the balance, Rs. 4,802 3-7, be carried forward to next year's account. The fourth annual payment of Rs. 10,000 in redemption of the loan on debentures falling due on the 31st January, was paid off under discount on the 30th December last. Dividends at the rate of 5 and 4 per cent. for periods of 14 and 12 months have been received on this company's fully paid-up shares in the Karachi and Deccan Ice Companies, respectively. As advised in last report, the out-put of the Frere Road Factory is being raised by about ten tons of ice a day at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000, which falls on the deterioration and renewal fund. The retiring directors are Messrs. C. Tyabjee and A. W. Forde, C. E., both of whom are eligible for re-election. The opposition with which this company has been menaced, has so far proved of little effect. Your board are still, however, of opinion that the reserves which this company has formed as a defence against opposition should be maintained at about their present level.

The chairman said : Gentlemen,—In rising on this occasion to move the adoption of the report for the past half-year, I find that there is but little reason for me to take up your time with any lengthened remarks. The business of the company continues to advance smoothly and prosperously, and I think that those who are entrusted with the management of the company's affairs, deserve all praise for the success that attends their efforts. I may mention that various improvements have been recently introduced into the factory with the object of reducing the cost of manufacture. For instance, the engines of the two large ten-ton machines have been compounded, and now work well together, thus effecting a large saving in fuel. A good mechanic's shop has been organised, where most of the repairs to plant are effected speedily and at considerable saving.

The directors report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent., making, with the dividend of 7 per cent. declared in August last, a total of 13 per cent. Messrs. Cumroodeen Tyebjee and A. W. Forde were re-elected directors of the company, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy was re-elected chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. H. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee S. Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina moved that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents of the company for the very satisfactory manner in which they had managed the affairs of the company during the last six months. The speaker remarked that these gentlemen had well deserved their sincere thanks for the handsome devidends which they had been able to give, in spite of the keen competition and other difficulties they had to contend with.

The motion having been carried with acclamation, the chairman briefly acknowledged, on his behalf and on that of his co-directors, the vote so cordially carried by the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT).

A CLAIM UNDER A WILL.

SHAPURJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE *vs.* BHIKAIJI, WIDOW.

His Lordship gave judgment to-day in this case. One Ruttonjee died in 1865, leaving a will, of which he made his nephews, Pestonjee, the defendant's late husband, and Shapurjee, the plaintiff, his executors. Pestonjee entered into possession of the estate, which included Rs. 6,400 in the hands of Messrs. Cursetjee Naservanjee Cama and Company. He died in January 1876. The co-executor, Shapurjee, the present plaintiff, took no steps until August 1884, when he took out probate of Ruttonjee's will. In January 1885, he filed this suit, praying for an account of moneys belonging to the estate of Ruttonjee that came into the hands of Pestonjee, and also for an account of the estate of Pestonjee. The widow of Pestonjee, in her defence in the suit, pleaded that the suit was barred by lapse of time. She admitted the facts stated above, but affirmed that Pestonjee spent the Rs. 6,400, and a large additional sum, in payment of the debts of the testator, and his funeral and other expenses. If the claim to an account was not barred, she was willing that the account should be taken. The sole question his Lordship had to consider was, whether this suit was barred. As eight years had elapsed since the death of Pestonjee before the suit was filed, the claim was clearly barred unless it came within section 10 of the Limitation Act, which laid down special rules of limitation as regards express trusts. His Lordship held that section 10 did not apply in the present case; and the suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

(Before Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

ACTION ON A REDRAFT.

PELLY AND COMPANY *vs.* OOMER JAMAL AND OTHERS.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 29,477, in respect of goods consigned to England by the defendants through the plaintiffs' firm. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and there was no appearance for the defendants. They were said to be residing at Pahlunpore, and the summonses sent to them were returned with the superscription "refused." His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 29,477, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL ARREST.

ANDREW MORTON *vs.* COLONEL A. F. DOBBS.

It would be remembered that the plaintiff was tried last year before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury at a Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of embezzlement, cheating, &c., in his capacity of officiating Traffic Manager of the Nizam's State Railway. He was, however, acquitted and discharged, the jury declining to believe the evidence and the judge concurring with them. Mr. Morton now filed a suit in this Court to recover Rs. 30,000 as damages in respect of alleged illegal arrest on a warrant issued by the defendant, who was then Cantonment Magistrate at Secundebad.

Mr. Justice Bayley, seeing the suit on his board this morning, said he could not hear it, as he had presided at the trial of the criminal case.

Mr. Macpherson said the case was virtually settled out of Court; and that probably it would not come on for hearing.

A SUIT AGAINST AN EX-SOLICITOR.

BEJONJI EDULJI SONAWALLA *vs.* PESTONJI DINSHA.

The hearing of this suit was concluded to-day. The plaintiff prayed the Court to cancel a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, dated 4th August 1881, which, he says, he was coerced by the defendant to pass in his favour. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morajee, for the defendant. The facts of the case have already been reported by us. To-day, with the consent of both parties, his Lordship gave a decree for the defendant for Rs. 3,000, in full satisfaction of his claim on the promissory notes, and costs to be paid before the 1st June next. All accusations made by both sides against each other were withdrawn.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued :—

Bombay Castle, 17th February, 1886.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 507, dated 10th February, 1886.

Forwards, with the following remarks, a statement of irrigation operations for the first half of January, 1886, completing the rabi season of 1885-86 :—

"2. The area applied for shows an increase of 10,674 acres, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1884-85, and an increase of 16,178 acres on the corresponding figures for 1883-84. Of this increase (10,674), 8,286 acres are due to the Nira Canal which did not appear in the last rabi return, and the balance is made up of net increase on the other works. The Ekruk Tank and the Gokak Canal show considerable decrease, which, however, follow a corresponding increase in kharif irrigation, and the area under the Ojhar Canal is also less owing to favourable rain.

"3. The following are the figures for the rabi season to 15th January for each of the past five years :—

	Area applied for. Acres.
1881-82	12,046
1882-83	13,473
1883-84	12,452
1884-85	17,956
1885-86	28,630

"3. The rainfall from 15th October 1885 to 15th January 1886 was, taking the average of all the works, 3·87 inches, as compared with 7·43 in 1884-85 and 7·05 in 1883-84, so that the increase in the area applied for may be attributed partly to deficiency in the rainfall on most of the works."

Resolution.—The progress of irrigation reported by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation is satisfactory.

J. H. E. HART, C. S.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

NATIVE PRESS.

RAILWAY IN KATTYWAR.

FOR some time past Government have been contemplating the construction of a railway line through Kattywar. It has been suggested that the Bhownugger Railway should be amalgamated with the Rajputana-Malwa line. Government have before them two distinct propotisions. One is to have an independent line to Wudhwan from the Shidpore Section of the Rajputana Railway. The line will be about 104 miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 42 lakhs. The second proposition is to construct a line from Mesana to Veeramgaum, about 36 miles, at a cost of 16 lakhs. This line will pass through some portion of the Gaekwar's territory, who will be called upon to contribute to the expenses. We are glad to learn that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger has, in the interests of his subjects, expressed his readiness to contribute Rs. 13 lakhs as his share. Both the schemes have been submitted to the Government of India, with a recommendation from the Bombay Government in support of the latter scheme.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

INCREASE OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

WE have deeply observed the scope and effects of a full quarter of a century's cant about the questions pertaining to national revenuues and national expenditures. Whoever has viewed these questions from a true business-like or statesmanlike view? We know it for years, that the best of our patriots have only been able to deal with them in almost a childish manner. It would be most offensively stupid had the motives of these patriots not been of the most commendable and encouraging character. It is such superficial teachings which have once more raised a hue and cry throughout the country, that the income-tax is a wanton governmental attempt to tyrannize over its subjects, that the increase made in the European and Native Armies is most uncalled for and vainglorious, and that the movement in calling a Financial Committee for recommending reductions in expenditures is a farce and a delusion. These are not the methods by which we could secure the best interests of the country at all. The military expenditures do need a most careful scrutiny; but perform, ye patriots, the function of that careful scrutiny, and do not fly at a tangent, and howl down the attempts to effect an equilibrium of our military strength as standing in relation to that of other contemporaneous countries. You cannot sleep and be foolishly disregardless of consequences till you encounter them, and merely have the devil's run with certain expenditures which certainly deserve to be cut down. Bring up specific instances of waste—and these are many—and practically demonstrate how well it could be stopped. Go on hammering upon such specific instances, and honorably applaud every effort made to strengthen our military defences.—*Gusarat Mitra* (Surat).

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 5th February. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Brereton and infant
Mr Sherber
Mr and 2 Misses Crow
Mr and Mrs Macpherson, infant and child
Miss Hutchinson
Mrs Deas and child
Col and Mrs Macdonald
Miss Rich
Mr Percy B Scott
Mr John Miller
Mr and Mrs Fletcher
Mr C Taylor

FROM BRINDISI.

Miss D Corrie
Mr Baker
Surg-Genl and Mrs Maddon
Col and Mrs Atkins
Rev W Lethbridge
Mr A Keogh
Mr Sanxay
Mr I Darmesteter
Mr Beer
Mr D P May
Dr A Hilson
Mr W B. Mislabie
Mr Ackstein
Mr J W Orr
Mr G L Crowley
Mr J Cheesman
Mr and Mrs Spinner
Capt G Nugent
Mr C A and Miss Elliott
Col Waterfield
Mr G S Gamble
Mr Pujari Lal
Mr H Allen
Mr Cowder

FROM VENICE.—Mr Mrs Crosthwaithe.
FROM SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Tod.
FROM ADEN.—Mr Lorion.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH JAN. TO 5TH FEB., INCLUSIVE.)

IT is officially announced that Mr. Gladstone will take the office of First Lord of the Treasury, Sir William Harcourt will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Rosebery Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain President of the local Government Board, and Mr. John Morley Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Monday. The Marquis of Salisbury in the Lords and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons announced that the resignation of the Ministry had been accepted by the Queen, and that Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to form a new Administration. Both Houses met again last evening, but no business was done beyond moving for new writs in the Commons in the cases of those members who have accepted office.

The polling in Mid Armagh resulted in the return of Sir J. P. Corry, who defeated his Liberal opponent by 956 votes.

Mr. Childers was elected M.P. for South Edinburgh on Friday by 4,029 votes against 1,730 given to his opponent, the Master of Polwarth.

Mr. J. A. Blake was returned unopposed on Friday as M.P. for Carlow.

The meeting convened by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was held in Chester on Friday. There was a large attendance, the Duke of Westminster presiding, and a resolution approving the Union was passed almost unanimously.

Admiral Viscount Falkland died on Monday in his 80th year.

Lord Saltoun died on Monday, aged 66. Mr. Hugh Mason, late M. P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, died on Tuesday, aged 66.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, died on Wednesday.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring the dignity of Knight Commander of the Star of India on Mr. Juland Danvers, Secretary of the Public Works Department of India.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished company were present at St. Margaret's Church on Tuesday on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, with the Rev. H. Drew.

Mr. Gladstone had an interview on Tuesday with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is understood that the subject discussed was a despatch in relation to Greece, which it was imperative to send of at once.

"At the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday, among other questions discussed was that of affording protection to home-grown corn, and a resolution in its favour was carried; but another motion to suspend opinion on the subject pending the inquiry of the Royal Commission on the agricultural difficulties was supported by 21 against a similar number of votes to the contrary.

In St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton was consecrated Bishop of Ely and the Rev. E. Ingersleth Bishop of Japan.

A statement has been prepared by the Rev. F. Burnside which shows that during the last quarter of a century no less than £81,573,237 has been contributed by members of the Church of England to various branches of Christian work.

The outer walls of some houses at Holloway which were in course of demolition suddenly fell on Saturday, killing five persons who were passing at the time.

The captain, his wife and child, and the survivors, 14 in number, of the crew of the American ship F. N. Thayer, landed at Southampton on Wednesday. Two Malay sailors had attracked and killed five of the crew, wounding the captain, and, after hoisting the mainsail, in virtue of an imperial firman, which will be renewed at the expiration of each term of five years fixed by Article 17 of the same treaty. During the whole time that the Administration of Eastern Roumelia and that of the Principality of Bulgaria remain in the hands of one and the same person, the Imperial Government will administer directly, having separated them from Eastern Roumelia the Mussulman villages of the canton of Kirdjali, as well as the Mussulman villages which are situated in the direction of the Rhodope Mountains, and have hitherto remained outside that province, and this in lieu of the right of the Imperial Government prescribed in the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Berlin Treaty. The delimitation of this canton and of the villages in question will be undertaken by a Technical Commission appointed by the Porte and Prince Alexander, and will be carried into effect on the ground itself, regard being naturally had to the strategical conditions necessary to the best interests of the Imperial Government. In the event of a movement in Bulgaria or in Eastern Roumelia against the Imperial Government, the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 15 will be operative until the restoration of order. In the case of foreign aggression against the Principality of Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia, which form an integral part of the empire, a sufficient number of Ottoman troops will be sent, who will be placed under the supreme command of the Prince, and will operate with the Bulgarian or Romelhot troops for the defence of the said territories. Should an attack be made upon the other imperial provinces of Turkey in Europe, the Prince will place at the service of the Sultan a sufficient number of Bulgarian troops, who will act with the imperial army under the supreme command of the Ottoman generals. The details connected with these measures will be regulated by imperial firman by arrangement between the Porte and His Highness. All other provisions of the Treaty of Berlin relating to the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are maintained and are operative. With a view to ensuring in perpetuity the order and tranquility of Eastern Roumelia, as well as the prosperity of all classes of the Sultan's subjects, a Commission of Inquiry, or Commission appointed by the Porte and the Prince will be empowered to examine the organic statute, and to modify it in accordance with the exigencies of the situation and local needs. On the same occasion the interests of the Imperial Ottoman Treasury will be taken into consideration. This Commission will accomplish its labours within four months; and until those modifications receive the Imperial sanction in order to become operative, the care of administering the province in accordance with the forms required by present circumstances will be entrusted to the wisdom and fidelity of the Prince.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

A fleet representing the naval forces of England, Italy, Germany, and Austria, is now assembled in the Mediterranean, with orders to move to any spot where its action may be necessary to prevent a naval war between Turkey and Greece. The following is the text of the last Collective Note of the Powers presented to the Greek Government :—"On the proposal of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Great Powers have agreed to charge the above signed Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Italy, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Great Britain to hand the following declaration to the Hellenic Government: In view of the absence of any legitimate cause for war on the part of Greece against Turkey, and of the detriment such war would inflict on the peace interests, and particularly the commerce of other nations, no naval attacks by Greece on the Porte can be permitted.'"

In its reply to this Note the Greek Government declares that it regards any obstacle offered to the free disposal of the Hellenic forces as incompatible with Greek independence, and therefore declines responsibility for any eventual conflict.

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Although the terms of the irade are not, perhaps, in all respects satisfactory, the Bulgarians recognize in them an acknowledgment of their new status, and the promise of further expansion in the Balkan Peninsula. Such is the indignation generally felt throughout the country at the action of Russia since the outbreak of the Romel an revolution that those sections of the Sultan's irade which stipulate for the exclusion of foreign interference, for the reappointment of Alexander as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, and for the combined action of Bulgarian and Roumelian forces against any external enemies of the Turkish Empire, are distinctly regarded as the Nemesis of Muscovite self-idulgence. Arriving here to-day after an absence of five years from Bulgaria, I have no hesitation in saying that this recognition of Bulgarian union is a well-deserved reward for the steady progress made by the country, for its development in the art of self-government, and for sacrifices patiently endured against unjustifiable aggression. Probably no country in Europe can show in the same period such an amount of good work done. England has won the hearty good-will of the Bulgarian people for her share in all this. From prince to peasant, every one gratefully acknowledges how much is owing to her powerful co-operation in protecting the little State not only from Turkish, but from Russian coercion. The Imperial Irade recognizing Prince Alexander as ruler of Eastern Roumelia is looked on as a fitting answer to the Czar's Ukase striking him off the Russian Army List.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

AT a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin on Feb. 2, Mr. Sexton observed that by the defeat of the Tory Government they had given such a blow to coercion that both the English parties would hesitate and neither would be willing to approach such a policy hereafter. Coercion had also been enormously discredited by the chief responsible Irish official of the late Government refusing to have anything to do with it. Mr. Gladstone was the only living man to undertake the great work of giving Home Rule to Ireland. He had great obstacles in his path, but he never yet had run away from anything he had undertaken, and would succeed in this the greatest work he had ever made up his mind to accomplish. The men who had seceded from him must either again submit to his rule or their own extinction. All the advisers of many risks and obstacles beset the path we shall not lightly count upon a favourable issue; but we have no doubt as to the great principles which should guide our course, and we shall draw comfort from the belief that we are engaged in a work of peace.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, issued the following address to the electors of the West division of Birmingham :—

The Administration of Lord Salisbury, resting wholly, as it did, on a temporary combination of hostile elements, has not long survived the meeting of the reformed Parliament. Mr. Gladstone having been commissioned by the Queen to form a Government has honoured me with an invitation to join his Cabinet, and her Majesty has been pleased to appoint me to the office of President of the Local Government Board. In this office I hope to find an opportunity for promoting and extending our system of local government, the complete and satisfactory working of which promises greater benefit to the mass of the population than can be secured by any action of the Imperial Legislature. In all questions concerns his great question, I believe I am more in sympathy with my present colleagues than with those Liberals who have found themselves unable to give Mr. Gladstone their support. The result of the general election in Ireland has made it imperative that attention should immediately be called to the state of that country, and to the remedies for what is unsatisfactory in its condition. I am ready to give an unprejudiced consideration to the claims and wishes of the majority of the Irish people as formulated by their elected representatives. I am prepared to support any just and reasonable proposal for a final settlement in accordance with the special necessities of the case of the land and education questions. In connection with these subjects I am convinced that it will be necessary to concede to the Irish people much more extended control of their own domestic business; but I appeal to my recent speeches, both before and after the election, as evidence of my firm intention to consent to no plan which will not sufficiently guarantee the continued supremacy of the Crown in that country, and the integrity of the Empire. I have now to ask you to return me once more as your member to the House of Commons, and to strengthen me in the performance of a most difficult task by the assurance of your generous support and confidence.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION SETTLED.

IT is announced from Constantinople that the difficulties which had arisen regarding the settlement of the Bulgaro-Roumelian question having been settled, an Imperial Iradé was promulgated sanctioning the agreement concluded between the Porte and Bulgaria. The respective documents have been signed by M. Zanoff and Kiamil Pasha, and the Porte has despatched a Circular to the Great Powers notifying the conclusion of the arrangement. This Note embodies the scheme approved by the Sultan for the future administration of Eastern Roumelia, and submits it to the approbation of the foreign Governments. A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says :—

This Circular announces that the office of Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia will be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria, on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin, so long as His Highness shall observe a correct and faithful attitude towards the Sovereign Court, and shall devote his efforts to the maintenance of order and security in the province, as well as to the well-being of the Roumeliot people. The Prince will be confirmed in his functions by the direct action of the Sultan, in virtue of an imperial firman, which will be renewed at the expiration of each term of five years fixed by Article 17 of the same treaty. During the whole time that the Administration of Eastern Roumelia and that of the Principality of Bulgaria remain in the hands of one and the same person, the Imperial Government will administer directly, having separated them from Eastern Roumelia the Mussulman villages of the canton of Kirdjali, as well as the Mussulman villages which are situated in the direction of the Rhodope Mountains, and have hitherto remained outside that province, and this in lieu of the right of the Imperial Government prescribed in the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Berlin Treaty. The delimitation of this canton and of the villages in question will be undertaken by a Technical Commission appointed by the Porte and Prince Alexander, and will be carried into effect on the ground itself, regard being naturally had to the strategical conditions necessary to the best interests of the Imperial Government. In the event of a movement in Bulgaria or in Eastern Roumelia against the Imperial Government, the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 15 will be operative until the restoration of order. In the case of foreign aggression against the Principality of Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia, which form an integral part of the empire, a sufficient number of Ottoman troops will be sent, who will be placed under the supreme command of the Prince, and will operate with the Bulgarian or Romelhot troops for the defence of the said territories. Should an attack be made upon the other imperial provinces of Turkey in Europe, the Prince will place at the service of the Sultan a sufficient number of Bulgarian troops, who will act with the imperial army under the supreme command of the Ottoman generals. The details connected with these measures will be regulated by imperial firman by arrangement between the Porte and His Highness. All other provisions of the Treaty of Berlin relating to the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are maintained and are operative. With a view to ensuring in perpetuity the order and tranquility of Eastern Roumelia, as well as the prosperity of all classes of the Sultan's subjects, a Commission of Inquiry, or Commission appointed by the Porte and the Prince will be empowered to examine the organic statute, and to modify it in accordance with the exigencies of the situation and local needs. On the same occasion the interests of the Imperial Ottoman Treasury will be taken into consideration. This Commission will accomplish its labours within four months; and until those modifications receive the Imperial sanction in order to become operative, the care of administering the province in accordance with the forms required by present circumstances will be entrusted to the wisdom and fidelity of the Prince.

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THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Cox, B C S
The Rev A H Esty, B
Col T E Webster, B S C
Lt-Col B E Gowan, B S C
Major G W Beresford, B S C
Dr T F Odling, B
Mr G St P L Gibson, Bo
Lieut A Yeat, Bo 3 C
Lieut E R Penrose, Bo 3 C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Bissett, B, 8 mo
Lt-Col C A Bayley, B S C, 6 mo
Hon Lieut R A Chalmers, B, 6 mo
Mr H E Stokes, M C S, 3 mo
Assist-Apoth R Nugent, B, 7 mo
Mr C Rundall, M, 6 mo
Mr F J A Hill, Bo, 2 mo
Major C Owen, Bo Cav, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R Burgess, B
Mr A Elliott, B
Lt-Col W B Aislable, B Eng
Major A B Clare, B Eng
Surg-Major J Scully, B
Surg D W D Comins, B
Mr J D Mackenzie, M
Lt-Col J M L Greenfield, Bo 3 C

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT CAIRO.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says that the political crisis in England has caused a complete stagnation in the diplomatic world there, and that the Khedive, Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Evelyn Baring, Moukutar Pasha, and Nubar Pasha are indulging in general frivolity, balls, and dinners, as if realizing that the advent of a Liberal Government to power meant the cessation of any serious attempt at a settlement of the Egyptian question. The occasion, the correspondent adds, is appropriate for testifying to the immensely improved situation in Egypt observable in the last six months.

There is a general absence of friction, not only between Englishman and other foreigners, but between Europeans and natives. The English and Frenchmembers of the dual administrations vie with each other in complimentary references to their colleagues; the officials of the Caisse are a happy family; while the welcome accorded to Sir Evelyn Baring by his colleagues and the leading natives has been remarked as exceptionally cordial. Nubar Pasha is not heard to threaten resignation, nor do his colleagues appear to find the same insuperable difficulties in carrying out the views of their European coadjutors. The European and native newspapers do not exceed the limits of fair criticism, and even the *Bosphore Egyptien* has become comparatively veracious and superlatively dull. The change has been effected by the absence of change consequent on the substitution of Lord Salisbury for Lord Granville. This sounds anomalous; but it is the absolute fact that the change of Ministry some months since prevented any change of policy. The Liberal policy was nothing but change; the Conservative policy was nothing but rest, accompanied by that consequently more favourable attitude adopted by all the Powers, which, if it last, will render possible a settlement of the Egyptain problem.

If the new Ministry, we are told in conclusion, will limit its action to the cordial support of its representative on the spot, and abstain from experimental interference, it my do something to mitigate the dismay with which its accession to office is regarded by every individual in Egypt.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A STORMY scene occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 4 in the course of a debate on the sale of the Crown diamonds. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent gives the following account of the incident :—

The Comte de Lanjuinais, a Royalist member, having in the tribune made use of the audacious words, "When—and speedily, as I hope—France shall have succeeded in ridding herself of the Republic," a veritable storm arose from the ben

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

CONSOLS in London remain at 101½, but in Indian securities we have to notice a decline in rupee and an improvement in sterling loans. The 3½ per cent. sterling loan has advanced ⅜ to 102½, while 4 per cent. paper is ¼ lower at 73, and 4½ per cent. 3-16 down at 75 5-16.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is dull with a partial decline of 6d. per quarter, as also is Rapeseed. 'In Wheat no movement is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower. Surats to arrive were also weaker, fine Broach with the fully good clause, March-April shipment Canal being quoted at 4¼d. and good Omra at 3 13-32d. landed terms. The latter we take it is a mistake, but for Broach the quotation shows a decline of 1-16d, and is, moreover, quite 1-16d. under what it could be bought at here to-day without commission.

From New York we are without a telegram, yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, which is observed as a general holiday.

COTTON here to-day has been rather at a standstill. Sellers seem disposed to hold off again, having apparently sold as much as they want at the low prices, and are now asking an advance. Exporters, on the other hand, are trying for a further reduction, with the result that very little actual business has been done.

WHEAT is quite but tending easier. We have not heard of any transactions of importance to-day, and if buyers hold off for a time there can be little doubt but sellers will give way, as all imports from up-country point to a large crop. We quote to-day for May delivery :—

No. 1 Soft White	Rs.	3-13½ per cwt.
No 1 Club Delhi	"	3 11½ "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-10 "

LINSEED is quiet at slightly easier prices. Ready we quote Rs. 6-11, March delivery Rs. 6-7, and May Rs. 6-2 per cwt. In Rapeseed the tone is also weak at Rs. 5-12 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-0½ for Red Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS, if not active, are at least very steady. A very considerable business has been done during the day, and rates tend firmer. The s.s. "Flamstead" is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Cont. for February-March loading at 18s. 9d. The s.s. "Clan Cameron" has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at the same rate. The s.s. "Lilburn Tower" has been chartered for Genoa or Naples, March loading, at 25s. payable here, and a small steamer fixed for May loading at 23s. 9d. U. K. or Cont. with option of Trieste and Venice at 30s. at 2s. exchange. Ready rates are as follows :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	18-9 15
London	"	20 to 21-3
Goa Charter	"	18 9 to 20
Havre	"	20 to 21-3
Dunkirk	"	20
Antwerp	"	21
Marseilles	"	20
Trieste and Venice	"	26-3 to 28-9 at 2s.

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day to the extent of 1-16d. in bank and 1-32d. in private paper. There has not been much business done, nor is there any apparent basis for the recovery beyond a reaction after the previous decline, and an idea that the silver party in America are likely to get the best of the negotiations now on hand. We quote for ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee
Do Telegraphic	1s 5 31-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Credits "	1s 6 5-32d.	"
Francs "	190 24 to 191	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly weaker again, and Fours have gone down to Rs. 97⅜ for cash, Rs. 99 3 16 for the end of March delivery. Fours-and-a-half have been operated in at Rs. 100⅜. Of Port Trust Bonds there are buyers at 98. 92.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills continue firm, with a further partial improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Cash Bazaars are said to have recovered to Rs. 34, and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 18½. Telephone Company, Limited, have changed hands at Rs. 11¾

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* has the following summary of the prospects of the Cotton market on the day last mail left :—

The situation has undergone very little change during the week. Business in Manchester is less active ; Cloth is firm owing to manufacturers being well engaged, but Yarn is easier to the extent of 1-16d to ⅛d per lb. ; hence the slight giving way in Cotton. Opinions about the size of the American crop vary almost as widely as ever, and it would appear that the question of whether the yield will exceed or fall short of 6,500,000 cannot be settled until next month. Meanwhile it is evident that unless trade improves, a much smaller crop than 6,500,000 will suffice for the wants of consumers. From India the tendency is to revert to the more liberal estimates. A month or two since it was thought that the import into Europe would reach 1,540,000 against 1,023,000 last season, and 1,687,000 the season before ; a week or two ago there was some talk of only 1,250,000, but well-informed authorities are now looking for 1,500,000 A good deal will depend on prices. The destiny of the market, however, will be settled by the size of the American crop, and it is chiefly to port and interior movements that attention will be directed during the coming few weeks. After this the next point of interest is Oldham. It is considered certain that unless the millowners abandon their demand for a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, a strike is certain; but, as the last strike was ended because the Oldham millowners were jealous of the profits which its cessation gave to outside spinners, the probability is that they will refuse to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of their competitors. It is manifest that more Yarn is being produced than is at present wanted ; otherwise the margin between Cotton and Yarn would not be at a losing point, and it is possible that, spite of their reluctance to stop work, the millowners may resort to that extremity to bring about an advance in the price of Yarn, especially as it is currently believed that manufacturers, who have sold large quantities of Cloth for forward delivery, have not bought all the Yarn requisite to cover their contracts. The Oldham millowners are in a position to form an opinion on this latter point, and if it be true that weavers are "short," a temporary stoppage of machinery would be the quickest mean of bringing manufacturers into the market.

The latest report on the Manchester Market by the mail is as follows :—

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening.

The smart drop in silver and of the Eastern exchanges is the one new feature in our surroundings Nevertheless, there are buyers of cloth enough to make it look as though the difficulties they meet with serve but to whet their appetite, and people buy who, three months ago, would scarcely have cloth given to them. The Calcutta demand continues unexpectedly good in some departments. Meantime cloth sellers do all they can to make hay whilst the sun shines, and many stocks of goods are being cleared out which hung heavily upon agents' hands. From the Yarn side of the Exchange accounts are again worse. Demand is not equal to supply for export or for home use, and prices still show a little downward tendency. The Continent does not "come in." Our own manufacturers take just what they must have, and they look for concession upon that. Spinners marvel at their steadfast abstinence, seeing the large Cloth trade which has lately been done.

We take the following from the commercial column of a home contemporary :—

Indigo is one of the most valuable products of India, the value of last season's yield being about £4 000,000. The Indigo Company, Limited, has been formed to acquire patents for British India for an important process, which it is said, has been tried on a manufacturing scale, and at a slight cost above the ordinary process has produced 50 per cent. better results. The introduction of this process would, it is calculated, be profitable if the increased yield were only 25 per cent., and with 50 per cent. it is estimated that if only one-fourth of the factories in India adopt the process royalties may be secured that will bring in an income of £100,000 per annum. The capital of the company is £150,000, of which £110,000, is in preferred shares of £5 each and £40,000 in deferred shares of £5 each. The preferred shares are entitled to an annual preferential dividend of 10 per cent., to half the surplus above 10 per cent. on both preferred and deferred shares, and the return of capital by means of a trust fund without the interest of the holders in the company being liquidated.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	full	24 p.ct	717½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	206
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	110

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Africana, 153 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 3rd February, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Hankow, 2 331 tons, Captain Wm. Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Lieutenant R. M. Coke, as a passenger.

THE steam-ship Flamsteed, 1,289 tons, Captain Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong (9th Feb.), with a cargo of rice. She is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattiawar, Coast, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Gray ; Mr. Greaves ; Major Graeme ; Mr. Ashdown ; Mr. Westbrook; Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and 193 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Nizam (s)	Webber	Trieste Jan. 27.
	Bangalore (s)	Bason	Hon kong, Feb. 3.
	Flamsteed (s)	Robertson	Chittagong, Feb 9.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
23	Satara (s)	Livingstone	Busreh.
	Hankow (s)	Mackenzie	Marseilles.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday :—
Brig. Africana, Nacoda, Mozambique.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer, Euphrates for K. Coast, and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 23.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—74 packages whiting, S Adam Essoofbhoy.
Verona s—5 cases claret, B. Warburton and Co.
Karbella s—15 cask glassware, Mahomedally Nuzmoodeen ; 37 cas s sodawater bottles, B S M joo and Co ; 20 drums raw, 50 drums boiled and 100 drums double boiled linseed oil, F Farjoolabhoy.
Teheran s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Hankeow s—24 cases liqueurs, Treacher and Co.
Granges s—3 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Hydaspes s—5 pa kages ink, N Cumroodin ; 14 cas s oilman tore, castor oil and chees , R Joma ; 7 packages stationery, A H A lybhoy ; 10 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co ; 112 kegs zinc paint, N Shurufally and Co ; 15 cases aniline d e, C Ramjee ; 85 boxes orandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Peshawur s—5 cases almond oil, E A H Attaree.
Nepaul s—8 cas s confectionery, R Joom .
Siam s—4 cases writing paper, S Moosabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall—s 25 cases school slates, Abdul Hussen Esmjee ; 125 drums boiled linseed oil and 51 cases colours, Nowrojee Shurufally ; 173 kegs zinc paint, M A Hussen Tyebji ; one hogshead claret Kin., King and Co.
Clan Macdonald—s 4 casks ham and bacon, Green and Read.
Belgravia—s 20 drums carbolic acid, B Cullian.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia—s 5 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 5 cases whisky, B. Warburton and Co.
Clan Monroe—s 23 pa kages printing and 16 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Nyanza—3 cases provision and medicine, Treacher and Co.
Clan Maclean—s 10 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—143 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 35 cases vermouth, and 80 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Poole, Lt-Col, 3rd By L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Hoggan, Maj, Ms R A, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Purves, Surg-Maj, Bl I M D, on medical certificate, from Bankipore.
Feilding, Lt, By, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 23.

Moore, Maj, Ms R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Nugent, Capt, Bl R A, to rejoin, from England.
Aislabie, Lt-Col. Bl 3rd Sikh, from furlough, from England.
Boone Col, 6th Ms Inf, on leave, from Belgaum.
Madden, Surg-Gl, M S, from England.
Hilson, Bde-Surg, Bl M S, from furlough, from England.
Vyvyan, Maj, Bl 7th Regt B, on furlough, from Morat.
Macdonald, Col, Bl Survey of India, on furlough, from England.
Coke, Lt, By Welsh Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Wilson, Brd-Surg, Bl I M S, from leave, to Agra.
Macdonald, Col, Bl Survey of India, from leave, to Calcutta.
Coke, Lt, By 2nd Welsh Regt, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B.V. R.C.

24th Feb. 1886.

The adjourned Quarterly General Meeting of the Volunteer club will be held this day Wednesday the 24 h inst at the club tent, (near Gaiety Theatre) at 8 30 p.m.

The general parade-ground being required on Saturday next the 27th inst for the Gymkhana sports, there will be no Commandants, parade on that day.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd February, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 957
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	69 2
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84 2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind*	ESE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	180.

* From midnight to midnight.

GAIETY THEATRE.

* The music of a violin.
* * *
The instrument on which he played.
Was in Cremonas's workshops made.
By a great master of the past.
Ere yet was lost the art divine ;
Fashioned of maple and of pine.
That in Tyroleon forests vast
Had rocked and wrestled with the blast
Exquisite was it in design.
Perfect in each minutest part.
A marvel of the lutist's art
And in its hollow chamber, thus,
The maker from whose hands it came,
Had written his unrivalled name—
"Antonius Stradivarius."

MR. FRANK WESTON
has the honour to announce that he has arranged for a SHORT SERIES
OF
GRAND
REMENYI CONCERTS.
Commencing on
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1ST.
First appearance in Bombay of the world-famed and incomparable Musical virtuoso.
REMENYI.
REMENYI.
REMENYI.
REMENYI.
REMENYI.
REMENYI.
Late Solo Violinist to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and at present Solo Violinist to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.
ASSISTED BY
Miss HATTIE B. OWNING (Soprano)
AND
Mr. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE (Solo Pianist.)

EDOUARD REMENYI,
THE "LOZI" OF THE VIOLIN.
Whose marvellous performances for the past 30 years, throughout the length and breadth of artistic Europe and America, and more recently in Australia, New Zealand, and Java, have caused such a profound sensation in Musical Circles and Art Critics, PRESS AND PUBLIC
With one accord testifying to his wonderful genius.
AS COMPOSER AND EXECUTANT.

During the past season in Calcutta, M. REMENYI gave 25 Concerts at the "CORINTHIAN THEATRE," and twice had the honour of appearing by special command at "GOVERNMENT HOUSE"
BEFORE
His Excellency the EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.
AND
The COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN,

(See future announcemen s.)

Manager ..... FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier ..... J. J. FOSTER.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
The Box plan will be opened to-morrow, Thursday, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, cold sores, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER only, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTORY.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty The King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1735.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION"
1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	" 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (three legs)	" 1,080

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 38-0 " "
Boudoir or Concert Piano (three legs)	" 70-0 " "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1. East St Bombay : 43. Esplanade Road.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K.P., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Opticiau.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.
THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

ADEN.

BIRTH.

GARDINER—February 11, at Aden, the wife of Assistant Apothecary A B Gardiner, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TREGEAR—February 15, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieut-nant-Colonel V W Tregear 29th P I, of a daughter.
MULLINS—February 17, at Mount Abu, the wife of W Mullins, Telegraph Department of a son.
CLIBBORN—February 19 at Aligarh, the wife of Captain J Clibborn, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the question of placing upon India the cost of the Burman expedition resulted in a vote of two hundred and ninety-seven against eighty-two in favour of that facile and convenient course. The House of Lords passed a resolution to the same effect without taking the trouble even to divide upon it. Why England should pay for a war which India can be induced to pay for by the simple process of instructing her to hand over the money, it would take a great deal of ingenuity on the part of Dr. Hunter, M. P., to show. The little war will cost £300,000, if the estimates be not exceeded, and it will in its results saddle us for a few years at least with a deficit, which in the beginning will amount to nineteen lakhs a year. This deficit will have to be met by Sir Auckland Colvin, who will perhaps thank his stars next year for so good an excuse for giving another turn to the Income-tax screw. To make a fuss about such a trifle would be foolish, but the question of principle which is involved will surely one of these days claim the attention of another Fawcett. India, as matters now are, has no power of resistance whatever when circumstances arise which suggest to administrators in London, the advisability of giving a cheque on the Indian Exchequer. The House of Commons saves the pockets of its own tax-payers when it winks at such a transaction, and in India there is no House of Commons even to wink. It would be incorrect to say that responsibility is divided between London and Calcutta, for there is no responsibility which can be brought home to any body, in the one city or in the other. If the policy of the Burmese war had been decided upon by the Government of India, then there would be good grounds for saying that the Government which was concerned should find the funds. But every one knows that the war was decided upon in London, where the funds have not been found or even looked for, and that the expense has fallen on India, which has had neither directly or indirectly any voice in the matter. To acquiesce in a procedure of this description would certainly be a mistake of the most serious kind, for the character of squeezability is the most pernicious one for the treasury of any country to deserve or to accept. When it was proposed to saddle India with the whole cost of the Afghan war, the imposition was successfully resisted and the burden was shared by England. Instead of acting upon that precedent now, we are content to accept the whole charge of a war external to our frontiers, which has been warmly approved by the English Chambers of Commerce as a means of securing new markets for English manufactures. The notion of paying a share of the cost of the venture does not appear to have crossed the ingenuous minds of a single chairman or secretary of those Chambers Once they learn that India will pay for all, Englishmen of business will not rest content while anything remains to be done which they think we ought to do in their interest. Indian finance will become impossible if the system be tolerated by which wars can be decreed in London and the bills handed in to India for payment. The paymaster surely has a right to make his voice heard, even if his opinion be not always regarded as final.

IT is the proud boast of every Englishman that our army is recruited solely by voluntary enlistment, but it is this very fact that renders it so difficult to draw a comparison between the lot of Tommy Atkins and that of a soldier of any of the great Continental Powers, whose armies are recruited entirely by conscription. Still it may not be uninteresting to note a few points in connection with the military service and qualities of the soldiers of the Queen-Empress and those of the Czar of all the Russias. To begin with enlistment. With us the causes which induce a man to become a soldier are various—many are driven thereto in desperation by the fickleness of the fair sex. A still larger number enlist because trade is slack and labour at a discount, some because their fathers were soldiers before them, while among the recruits may be found a few gentlemen who have failed in the keen competition of the present day for commissions, and have enlisted in the hope of reaching that goal through the ranks. But whatever the reason may be for a man taking the Queen's shilling, he does so entirely of his own free will With the muzhiks or peasants, who supply the great mass of the Russian army, the case is far different. As each muzhik attains the age of twenty, his name is placed in the urn for military service, and should the lot fall on him, he is, *nolens volens*, drafted in the ranks of the army. The total periods of military service do not differ much in the two armies. With us a man enlists for twelve years, of which part (from six to eight years as a rule) is with the colours, and the remainder in the Army Reserve, and an Army Reserve man is liable to be called out for permanent service for the unexpired term of his service in the Reserve, by proclamation of the Crown in case of imminent national danger or great emergency. In Russia the total period of a soldier's service is fifteen years, viz., six years with the colours and nine years on permanent furlough in his village, subject to the liability of being called on at any moment to join his regiment.

Let us next take into consideration the treatment of the rank and file of either army by their officers : and here, if we may believe the written testimony of an independent eye-witness, who is himself a soldier, there exists a very great difference. Lieutenant Greene, of the Engineers of the United States Army, writes as follows in his "Sketches of Army Life in Russia," ch. II., p. 22 :—"I have too often heard officers, particularly of the lower grades, call a soldier on slight provocation a fool, an idiot, a dog, a pig, and follow it up with blows. I have even seen the first sergeant knocked down and cursed by one of the company officers in front of the whole company in line, for some slight misunderstanding of his instructions." Such a state of things would not be tolerated for an instant in our Army. The Queen's Regulations not only enjoin upon officers the necessity of a system of command and treatment that shall ensure respect towards superiors, but also direct that officers are to avoid reproving non-commissioned officers for any neglect of duty in the presence or hearing of the men, lest their authority should be weakened and their self-respect lessened, while the offence of striking or otherwise ill-treating a soldier is punishable under the Army Act, if the offender be an officer, by cashiering ; and it may be fairly asserted that in the British Army want of consideration on the part of the officers in dealing with non-commissioned officers and men is a rare exception. Lastly, if we compare the individual qualities of the soldiers of the two nations, we find a great similarity between them. In solid stubbornness the Russian infantry soldier at any rate approaches more nearly to our own than those of any other nation. This statement may possibly cause surprise among many, and will meet with adverse criticism from those to whom the Crimea only recalls the Alma and the glorious field of Inkermann, and who are given to laud the Turk to the disparagement of the Russians on account, of the bloody and disastrous attacks on Plevna, ignoring the fact that for three days 30,000 Turks under Suleiman Pasha strove in vain to dislodge 2,000 Russians and 3,000 Bulgarian militia from their position "on a few knolls at the top of the road over the Shipka, although the Turks were in front of them and overlapping them on either side, and completely commanding their position from three directions." (Greene's Army Life in Russia, chap. III.) It was the renowned Russian General Invorof who called the bayonet the queen of weapons, and when we remember the defeats he inflicted on the Turks at Kinburn and Rymnik in the war of 1787-92, and on the French under Moreau, Joubert and Macdonald in Italy in 1799, we see what Russian troops properly led are capable of ; nor should we forget the achievements of the famous sixteenth Division under their equally illustrious leader Skobeleff in the last Russo-Turkish war. Moreover, if further proof be needed, we may reasonably take the butcher's bill as a criterion of the obstinacy with which a battle has been contested, and on turning to the table of comparative losses in various great battles since 1709, given in "Home's Précis of Modern Tactics" (Appendix IV.) we find that the three battles in which the proportion of killed and wounded to the total forces engaged is greatest, are all battles fought by the Russians, viz.—Zorndorf in 1858, Pruessch Eylau in 1807, and Borodino in 1812.

Such, then, are the characteristics of the Russian rank and file, and if we fairly recognize them now, then should England find herself about to engage in a trial of strength with Russia, we shall avoid falling into the error almost universal among the Russians themselves, prior to the commencement of the Crimean war, viz., 'that of undervaluing our opponents, and shall clearly understand that our gallant troops will find themselves face to face with an army possessing (to quote from Mackenzie Wallace's invaluable book on Russia, Vol. II, chap. XXVIII.) "that dashing gallantry which it displayed in the campaigns of Suvorof, that dogged stoical bravery which checked the advance of Napoleon at Borodino, and that wondrous power of endurance which has often redeemed the negligence of generals and the defects of the Commissariat" ; an army, moreover, which in the last few years has numbered among its leaders such men as Gourko, Radetzky, Krapotkine, Todleben, and Skobeleff.

THE section of the Anglo-Indian community which feels most severely the present heavy loss by exchange, accentuated as it is by the immediate prospect of the income-tax, is obviously that which has to make the most frequent remittances home. It is in the direction of these domestic "home charges" that economy will have to be exercised to meet the pressure that results from a lessening income. Of the various items in this category one of the most prominent, that in its tendency to expand rivals any which the Government of India has to face, is the ever-recurring school-bill. It is regarded as an axiom that children must go home at about the age of six, and there remain till the boys are ready to make their own way in the world and the girls to take their places in society. The mother is compelled to go home to look after the chicks, and her husband to live as a bachelor on less than half his pay, while the children separated from at least one parent at so early an age grow up complete strangers to him. To a certain extent the conditions of life in India render inevitable this system which constitutes the saddest drawback to Anglo-Indian existence. From Australia and Canada no less than from India must the scions of Greater Britain go back to the mother-country to receive that training which her daughters can hardly yet afford in its entirety. But education in its preparatory stage can be amply secured in the colonies, and the necessity for the voyage home only commences at a much later age than with us. And if something could be done in this direction here ; if without losing anything in the way of efficient training, a comparatively uninterrupted intercourse of children with their parents could be secured, and at the same time a sensible economy be attained, it would undoubtedly be a great gain. At present for parents in the higher social scale who intend to give their sons a career at an English public school with the view of their entering the services or a profession, no such opportunity exists. We have the climate on the hills where boys would be happier than perhaps is always the case among comparative strangers in England, who cannot understand Anglo-Indian children, but for the class we are speaking of the education and training is not forthcoming. Schools there are in plenty, but they are of the grammar school rather than the public school type, and though very often excellent in their way they are hardly calculated to fit a gentleman's son for entering Eton, Harrow or Rugby. A new departure is now being taken at the Bengal Hill station of Darjeeling, where a gentleman of considerable scholastic attainments is about to open a school for the preparatory education of the sons of gentlemen, where they would associate only with those of their own social position. The maximum age is fixed at twelve. The special object of the undertaking is to turn out pupils fit to take their places at any public school in England with boys who have been trained at home. The Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of the Division among others have given their names as a guarantee of the efficiency of the institution. It is an experiment that deserves success. It is projected on new lines, and if it accomplishes its object it will be a public gain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

By far the most interesting appointment in the new Ministry is that of Mr. John Morley to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Morley has risen rapidly, and the fact that a man of letters has been promoted to the rank of a Cabinet Minister after only three years' experience in Parliament, shows the changed conditions of political life in this country. Mr. Morley is hardly an Edmund Burke, yet the latter never attained to Cabinet rank even when his dearest friends were in power. The new Chief Secretary is a very capable and honest man, and, if his speeches do not entitle him to the reputation of an orator, they are always eminently suggestive, and convey the impression that the speaker is a man who thinks for himself and is not afraid to state his opinions in clear and forcible language. The significance of his appointment lies, of course, in the fact that he is a declared advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. I cannot help thinking, however, that the Irish nationalists have read his character wrongly, or they would hardly describe him as a man of broad sympathies, full of a generous enthusiasm to set free the Irish people. There is less of the flesh and blood school of politicians in Mr. John Morley than in any other public man I know. He is a fanatical doctrinaire, as rigid and inflexible as cast-iron in his political convictions, and with very strong ideas about the limitations of the rights of man. The speech he made a month ago at Chelmsford explains his attitude towards the Parnellites in a way not likely, I should have thought, to be pleasing to those gentlemen. His chief motive for giving them an independent Legislature appears, from that speech, to be his profound impatience at the Parliamentary on obstruction which prevents him and his friend, Mr. Chamberlain, from carrying through the House of Commons with a rush the measures of beneficent legislation which they have framed for the purpose of turning English society upside down. Free education and Church disestablishment, for instance, he imagines might be much more easily compassed if the obstructive Irishmen were first removed out of the way. He wants, he says, "order in Ireland and power at Westminster," and he fancies that he can secure both these desirable objects by setting up an Irish Parliament on College Green. Herein, I venture to remark, he shows what is his principal weakness, a curious ignorance of the world. His own intense intellectual dogmatism leads him to fancy that the Parnellites are such simpletons as to be beguiled into clearing themselves out of the House of Commons at Westminster in order to make the way of legislation easy for Mr. John Morley. The Irish scheme of Home Rule differs altogether from Mr. Morley's conception of it. Mr. Parnell has not the slightest intention of abandoning his hold on the British Empire. He will accept the concession of an Irish legislature to manage purely Irish affairs, but he and his friends propose also to keep their present share of representation in the Imperial Parliament. It would by no means suit them to abandon the power of casting their weight into the scale in favour of this or that political party in England when any question of Imperial policy is under discussion, and of so exacting fresh concessions till all the Parliament guarantees for keeping the Irish Assembly in check are one by one swept away. Mr. Morley is not likely, therefore, to get one of his postulates, power at Westminster, by means of his plan of Home Rule. As for order in Ireland, I have no doubt that a thorough Land Bill would be efficacious in removing the chief cause of disorder. But things have now gone so far in the way of agrarian agitation that a thorough Land Bill would, I fear, have to be one based upon the doctrine that the landlord is only entitled to the prairie value of the land. Certainly, the buying out of the landlords at a fair number of years' purchase of the judicial rent, would be regarded by the agitators as an intolerable hardship, and the Government would become more unpopular than ever if it undertook, as it must do, the task of collecting the instalments payable by the peasantry. Mr. Parnell, no doubt, intimated a fortnight ago his approval of Mr. Giffen's project, but extreme men in Ireland go far beyond Mr. Parnell. The prospect, then, before Mr. Morley is not a cheerful one, for he had the courage to declare in his Chelmsford speech that, while he did not wish that landlords should oppress their tenants, he at the same time did not wish that tenants should confiscate the property of their landlords. The nationalists are in raptures with his appointment just now ; but what will they say a month hence ?

The one cardinal fact of the situation, however is that we have now got a Ministry pledged to the principle of Home Rule, within two months after an election at which every Scotch and English member, with the exception of half-a-dozen at the outside, declared that on no account would he vote for Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone, as a matter of course, still veils his purpose in a cloud of words ; and he and Mr. Chamberlain, in their new addresses to their constituents, insist upon their determination still to maintain imperial unity. But it has been said over and over again that there is no half-way house between union and separation ; and the one thing absolutely certain is that the legislative union will be destroyed if the Gladstone Government have their way. At present, imperial unity is a fact ; if a separate legislative assembly be established at Dublin, no matter how many guarantees be given that it will work in harmony with the Imperial Parliament, the unity which Mr. Gladstone refers to will become a mere phrase. This is so clearly perceived that I do not believe the new Government can last long. The defection of so many Liberals of high standing and great influence strikes a fatal blow at Mr. Gladstone's authority. Lord Hartington may not at present take up an attitude of hostility to his old leader, but events will soon force him to do so. The newspapers have this week confirmed the report I mentioned in my last letter, that Lord Salisbury, at the suggestion, it is believed, of the Queen, offered to serve under Lord Hartington if the latter would undertake to form a Coalition Ministry. The Whig chief declined, mainly because he personally dislikes Lord R. Churchill. But in political life men who want to achieve anything must overcome personal likes and dislikes, and whenever Home Rule is thrust into the foreground, Lord Hartington and his friends will have no choice but to act with the Conservative party. All the weapons of Parliamentary warfare will now be unsparingly used to compel Mr. Gladstone to act on the principle laid down in his speech on the Address, that the first duty of an English Government is to state promptly and frankly what measures of legislation for Ireland it means to bring forward. A distinct issue will thus be raised, and we shall see how many Liberals are prepared to go to any length in order to grat

TELEGRAMS.

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMA.

THE VICEROY AND THE BURMANS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 20.

The following is His Excellency's reply to the address of the Burmese traders and residents in Mandalay. The address was received on the 12th, and the reply is dated the 18th. It was delivered to-day :—

Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the friendly welcome with which you have greeted me on my arrival at Mandalay, and I need not say how glad I am to find that you and your fellow-citizens should have accepted in so cheerful and hearty a manner the new order of things which has been established amongst you. Upper Burma has now been permanently incorporated with the British Empire, and you yourselves have definitely become the subjects of the Queen-Empress and of the British Crown. As a consequence, I am charged by Her Majesty and by Her Government to assure you that your prosperity, welfare, and interests will remain a constant object of solicitude to her and to her Ministers. No efforts will be spared to improve your condition, to develop the resources of your country, and to afford to each one of you opportunities of employing his industry and his faculties to the best advantage. Nor is it necessary for me again to repeat the promises already made to you by my officers, that your religion will be respected, the property of your ecclesiastical establishments placed under the protection of the laws, and that absolute freedom of worship will be extended equally to all classes. I may also take this opportunity of adding that the exertions of the Government will be indefatigably directed to the suppression of disorder and to the creation of absolute security of life and property from one end of the country to the other. For many years past British administration has spread prosperity and contentment throughout the entire region of Lower Burma, and you may rest assured that having now become indissolubly united with the other subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, you will not fail to share with them the benefits accruing from a just and temperate government, administered under the auspices of a powerful and beneficent Sovereign.

This address will be printed in thousands and distributed everywhere far and wide. It will be published with ceremony at all centres of authority by European or native officials.

THE REPLY TO THE MUSSALMAN ADDRESS.

The following is the reply of the Viceroy to the Mussalman address :—

Gentlemen,—It has given me very great pleasure to receive such a cordial welcome from the Mahomedan inhabitants of Mandalay. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has at all times taken a special interest in the well-being and advancement of her Mahomedan subjects, and the Government of India has very recently given public demonstration of its own anxiety to see the Mussalman community of India marching fairly abreast of the other races of the Empire. You may rest assured that in Upper Burma, under the impartial administration of British officers, you will not only have full protection in the exercise of your religious rites, but every encouragement to improve your position and extend your commercial operations. I am glad to receive your testimony as to the success of the measures taken by my officers to prevent outrage at the time of the capture of the city, and to restore order after the fall of the native Government. I trust that you will continue to give them your loyal and constant support, and co-operate with them heartily in those measures of sanitation and improvement which it will shortly be necessary to inaugurate in Mandalay.

The reply was delivered to-day.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL TO MANDALAY.

The Viceroy left the Palace at 5-15 p.m. on Thursday, and the steamer Mindoon cast off at 6-30 on Friday morning. His Excellency addressed the following speech in the presence of the heads of departments to the Burmese Ministers, traders, and others assembled at the embarkation wharf on Thursday evening :—

Gentlemen,—I bid you good bye. I thank you heartily for the friendly feeling you have shown me, and I have been very glad to make your personal acquaintance. You have now become British subjects under the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I have no doubt that you will serve her with loyalty and fidelity. The country having passed under the direct administration of British officers, I must call upon you to give them your hearty support. Their highest desire and endeavour will be to promote the well-being of Her Majesty's Burmese subjects, to restore tranquillity amongst them, to develop the resources of the country, to respect its customs, to place its religious property and establishments under the protection of the law, and to advance the well-being of all classes as good citizens. These objects cannot fail to be as dear to you as to them. It is the intention of the Government to make as much use as possible of native officers and native assistants in carrying on the work of administration, and to treat native gentlemen of position and dignity, like yourselves, with all the consideration that is your due. Your experience and acquaintance with affairs will enable you to render considerable service to the British Government in the new positions which will be offered to as many amongst you as can be employed with advantage. In return for whatever favours may be conferred upon you I am sure that I shall be able to count upon your rendering faithful and efficient service to your new Sovereign.

BURMAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDLAY, FEB. 21.

The Viceroy held a *levée* to-day in the Palace. There were many presentations, including Burmese ministers and traders. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin now reside in the Palace. They stay till Thursday at least, and then return *via* Madras.

Large reinforcements were sent to Kyouksay this morning. Native report says that the Burmans have surrounded Major Warner's force, and inflicted loss, but it is improbable.

The Viceroy visited Mungoo on Sunday.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 21.

Major Warner, of the Madras Cavalry, Commanding at Kyouksay, made a night march on the 18th, of 27 miles, to Yekingyu, where dacoits were found strongly posted in a village surrounded by a thick thorn jungle. The artillery shelled the village, drove the enemy out, killing and wounding 12. The Myinsaing Prince escaped on a pony across the Paulang river to Kenlat. Five guns were captured. There were no casualties on our side.

On the 19th the force marched to Yewoon, and killed and wounded 30 dacoits.

On the 20th, at Salay, it encountered 400 dacoits, horse and foot. Our cavalry, under Subedar Mohamed Dawood, got in rear and cut up 15 The infantry and guns killed 12 more. Our casualties were one sowar wounded and his horse killed. The enemy's outposts were taken in reverse ; they were evidently surprised throughout.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

News from Thayetmyo in regard to the Eastern Frontier column says that Lieutenant Fendall, R.A., who joined Lieutenant Dobbie at Kine with two guns and forty men of the Scots Fusiliers, attacked Talophin and Maxyagone on the 19th, drove out the rebels, who numbered fifty at the former place and 800 at the latter place. They burnt the villages, and killed fifteen of the enemy.

On the 20th Lieutenant Fendall proceeded sixteen miles to Pabynog and burnt two villages, returning on the 21st to Toungdwingyee, the head-quarters of the column.

Further particulars regarding Mr. St. Barbe's death are to hand from official sources. On the 19th Captain Murphy, pursuing the dacoits in the steam tug Albert, came up with them, 100 in number, in five boats off O'Brien's Creek. They fired upon him. He returned the fire, and had a four hours' engagement with them. Three dacoits—one a leader—fell into the water. Several others are believed to have been wounded. The dacoits landed on the island at the mouth of the Bassein River, abandoning the boats. The island was afterwards surrounded by Mr. St. Barbe and District Superintendents Woodby and Slever, each in a launch, but some dacoits escaped to the mainland. Mr. St. Barbe, who had accepted service in Upper Burmah was anxious before going to settle with the dacoits, and started on the 20th, with 50 police in a steam tug after them round Negrais, and landing on the 21st, about 25 miles north of that point with a police peon and guide, came across the dacoits, and all three were shot while returning to the boat. Captain Murphy recovered the bodies of Mr. St. Barbe and the peon, himself receiving a shot in the thigh. The Deputy Commissioner Mr. Sandaway was warned, and other measures taken to intercept the dacoits. Thirty sepoys start for Henzada and 30 for Myanoung to-morrow.

The Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner arrived this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Under-Secretary for India, introduced the resolution, of which he gave notice on the 18th inst., "that India should bear the cost of the Burma expedition," and in doing so spoke in defence of the expedition and the reasons for which it was undertaken. He also defended the annexation of Upper Burma. As regards the cost, he was of opinion that £300,000 would cover it. Government, he said, was most desirous of maintaining friendly relations with China, and he had reason to believe that the Chinese Government reciprocated this wish.

Dr. Hunter then proposed his amendments, but the House eventually agreed to the resolution by 297 against 82 votes.

The Lords without a division agreed to an identical resolution which was introduced by Lord Kimberley. In the debate which took place on the subject, the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the work done by both the military and civilians engaged in the expedition.

The Right Hon. H. Childers, Secretary of State, Home Department, made a statement in the Commons concerning the results of the inquiry into the late riots in the West End and said the Committee urges that an investigation be made into the administration of the Metropolitan Police.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 23.

The Viceroy arrives here at 4 p.m., on Monday afternoon, when a deputation will board the s.s. Clive. He will land at 4-30 p.m., and will be met at the pier by the Governor and the officials. Addresses of welcome will also be presented. The lévee is fixed for at 9-30 p.m. The Viceroy leaves on Friday morning. The programme for the intervening days is not yet announced.

MR. CHISHOLM'S RETIREMENT.

In a recent order issued on Mr. Chisholm's retirement, Government records its appreciation of architectural improvements introduced during his official connection with this presidency. The buildings during the past twenty years bear honorable testimony to his skill and talent.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The Southern Maratta Railway Company have raised £ 1,200,000 sterling by four per cent. debenture stock. The amount has been paid up in full. The transfer of the Mysore Railway to the Company will now be carried out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Brittania left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 1-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73
4½	"	75 5-16
3	" Consols for account	101¼
3½	" Sterling Loan	102¼
4½	" French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46⅜

Arrivals—Mount Lebanon, Waverley, Rosario and Kairoa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, February 22.

10 p.m.	74·6

TUESDAY, February 23.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·6

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON and Mr. Hope have returned to Calcutta from their trip to Eastern Bengal for the opening of the Dacca-Mymensing Railway.

GENERAL WILSON is shaking off the pneumonia from which he has been suffering, but is still painfully weak.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission are still at Charsbamba. The severe winter weather that prevails has impeded the progress of survey operations.

THE Russians are said to have under construction a telegraph line from Samarcaud to Karshi.

COAL is reported to have been discovered by the Afghans near Saighan, north of Bamian.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria states that Osman Digna, who has so often been reported killed, is now said to be at Tamai with a large force, preparing to attack Suakim.

THE *Times of Egypt* has a telegram from Cairo which states that Nubar Pasha and Mr. Justice West seriously differ in opinion, and that, unless the latter be supported by the Government, he will leave Egypt for India.

THE Mersey Tunnel Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Feb. 1. The trains, which ran every few minutes, were crowded with passengers.

HAMBURG papers report the death in that city of Caroline Lebrun, formerly Mdlle. Steiger, at the great age of eighty-six years. Half a century ago she was one of the best and most popular actresses on the German stage.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has accepted the offer of the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court, from the date upon which Sir Richard Garth goes home. "Sir Comer Petheram," says the Allahabad paper, "has proved himself a strong man—a good lawyer, a good business man, a man of sense, and tact, and temper—practical in opinion, plain in speech, kindly and genial in manner. The bar believe in and respect and like him. In society he has a host of friends."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—"The whole transit arrangements of the modern world will one day be in the hands of the Messrs. Cook. Christianity conveys its armies by their help, and now Islam entrusts to them the care of its pilgrims. Messrs Cook have arranged with the Indian Government to open "pilgrim offices" at Bombay and Jeddah, and to "personally conduct" the faithful of Hindostan to Mecca and back at the lowest rates and on inclusive terms. How little did Mahomet think that one great purpose served by his propaganda would be to bring grist to the mill of a firm of infidel contractors! The formula of Islam will now have to be enlarged to "There is one God, Mahomet is his prophet, and the Messrs. Cook are his common carriers." We shall next hear that the enterprising firm has contracted with Charon to relieve him of his duties, and to run a steam ferry on the Styx."

THE negotiations between France and China relative to the commercial treaty which was to be negotiated at Paris seem to have been carried a step forward. It is, according to the *Times'* correspondent, stated through a trustworthy channel that about a week ago the French Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to M. Gogordan, who is entrusted with the negotiations and deliberations at Tientsin, a despatch in which he complained that the new Ambassador of China was recommencing the proceedings of the Marquess Tseng by evading discussion every time it was necessary to follow up the negotiations bearing on the treaty in question. In consequence the Minister of Foreign Affairs confidentially requested M. Gogordan to come to an understanding with Li Hung Chang, whose conduct had been found correct, with a view either to treat with him directly and on the spot, or to put an end to the evidently deliberate tardiness of the Chinese Ambassador in Paris, which the French Government could no longer put up with.

LORD SALISBURY has sent the following reply to the memorial signed by 200 Armenian residents in Cairo, which Mr. Hagopian transmitted to his lordship with a letter conveying the gratitude of the Armenian people to Her Majesty's Government, and expressing their hopes that England would speedily make her influence felt in the proper quarters, both in Europe and in Constantinople, and be instrumental in delivering the Armenians from their intolerable condition :—

Foreign Office, Jan. 26.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., forwarding a memorial signed by Armenian residents in Cairo, in which application is made to Her Majesty's Government to use their influence in order to procure the introduction into Armenia of the reforms contemplated by Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin. I am to inform you in reply that this memorial will be forwarded, like that enclosed in your letter of the 9th of November, to Her Majesty's representative at Constantinople; but that Her Majesty's Government must leave it to his discretion to decide when there is a favourable opportunity for making representations to the Porte on the subject.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant J. PAUNCEFOTE.

A REVOLT has occurred among the young prisoners confined in the convict establishment at Belleisle-en-Mer, the guards being attacked by a numerous body on a given signal. Several of the guards were wounded, and, the force in the prison being unable to quell the mutiny, an infantry battalion was summoned to assist. Even then the convicts would not yield, and it was not until several had been wounded by the troops that they surrendered. Three soldiers were also wounded.

MESSRS. NAPIER AND SONS, of Glasgow, have entered into a contract to build for the Russian Government three sets of twin-screw engines for cruisers of an improved type, each of 1,000 horse-power, with eighteen boilers. The hulls are to be built in Russia. The same firm are already constructing for the Russian Government engines of 10,000 horse-power. Another Clyde firm have contracted to build two torpedo-rams with a high rate of speed.

THE Madagascar Treaty is not quite the magnificent affair it was represented to be when M. Brisson's Ministry wanted saving. The French do not get a "protectorate" over Madagascar, nor are they to have any control over the internal government of the island. After the stout resistance made by the Malagasy, it was not likely that they would be so reduced all at once as to agree to that. Still the French obtain great, and it must be owned rather unexpected, advantages. They are to represent the Malagasy in foreign affairs, they are allowed freedom of trade, intercourse, and landholding in Madagascar, and they are to receive from the Queen's Government an indemnity of 10,000,000 fr. The steps by which this treaty has been obtained are still unknown, and a detailed account of recent French diplomacy in Madagascar would be a matter of considerable interest.

CONSIDERABLE satisfaction is felt in Jewish and other circles at the determination arrived at by the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, who are about to take a new departure in the prosecution of their work. The proposal is to make an organized and systematic effort to obtain trustworthy information respecting the manners and customs of Palestine and Syria generally. The field of inquiry proposed by the committee embraces such questions as religion and morals, health and disease, superstitions, legends, and traditions, language, industries, arts, proverbs, &c. As a basis for the inquiry the questions have been adopted which were drawn up by the Anthropological Society for the British Association in 1874; but the committee invite suggestions for further questions. Almost concurrently with this decision for investigation comes the remarkable statement of a young engineer who has just returned from Palestine to Sweden that he has explored the site of the Temple and the surrounding locality, and is of opinion that the Ark of the first Temple is buried in the valley of Hinom. He offers, if furnished with the necessary means, to undertake its recovery.

EDISON, according to the *Electrician*, is perfecting the phonograph. He is going to do away with shorthand-writers in commercial offices. The first machine will have a five-foot cylinder and be driven by steam. The sound will be transferred from the phonograph to a cylinder forty times its diameter, making the sound forty times louder than the human voice. It will have a funnel thirty feet in length. The next instrument will be for office use. Business men will dictate to the phonograph, and then hand it out to dictate to the office-boy. The latter form of the instrument will be self-acting, working with a spring.

IN a Convocation held at Oxford University on Feb. 2, the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, was conferred upon the Rev. George U. Pope, formerly of Exeter College, Teacher of Tamil and Telegu in the University. In a subsequent congregation several amendments on the statute for creating medical degrees were passed, and several others on that for the creation of an Oriental school were discussed and rejected, leaving Persian a subject of the school, as originally proposed.

COMMUNICATIONS were received at Plymouth on Tuesday from Vancouver's Island, reporting the existence of a very bad feeling among the men of H. M.'s sloop Pelican, Commander Hope, now on the Pacific station at Vancouver. There have been forty desertions, and some officers have narrowly escaped serious injuries at the hands of the crew. On one occasion a large shot, weighing about 30 lb., was dropped from the lower deck on to the master-at-arms below, and injured him so severely that it is believed he will have to be invalided home.

THE news that Lord Rosebery had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs was received with great satisfaction in Berlin. The *Cologne Gazette*, for instance, says :—"The fact that Granville has been transferred to the starts and his place taken by Lord Rosebury will be hailed at all the Courts of Europe, and not least at Berlin, with a feeling of relief." The *Börsen Courier* regards the choice of Lord Rosebery as a happy one. The *National Zeitung* calls Lord Rosebery's appointment "the most important of all, by reason of his friendly relation to leading circles in Germany." The *North German Gazette* echoes the satisfaction which is felt in England with his lordship's nomination to the Foreign Office, while the *Vossische Zeitung* considers it as a pledge that the good relations now existing between England and Germany will be maintained. The *Tageblatt* thinks it will not fail to make a good impression in Berlin.

THE following extract from a private letter written by the late Bishop of Manchester on the 14th of October, eight days before his death, has been forwarded to us for publication :—"It is impossible to say to what result these incoherent cries which are rending the air, and about which it is difficult to discern from which side they come—for it's all a Babel—will ultimately tend. At present my head is hardly strong enough to distinguish the wheat from the chaff. All I seem to see is that our leaders on both sides seem to cease to lead, and content themselves with saying to the people, 'You show us the way you wish us to go, and we will take it.' What would Plato have said of the chances of such a 'Republic?'"

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"There is some truth in the statement that an attempt was made to form a Whig Ministry, from which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain would have been excluded. This is the real explanation of the delay in sending for Mr. Gladstone, which otherwise would have been unaccountable. The Queen did not send for Lord Hartington in the official sense, but she was, nevertheless, in communication with the noble lord. Sir H. Ponsonby came early to town on Friday, and entered into communication with Lord Hartington. I believe that, on behalf of the Queen, he urged Lord Hartington to undertake the formation of a Ministry. The noble lord showed extreme disinclination to undertake the task, but he so far deferred to the Royal wishes as to consult some of his colleagues. The result was what the noble lord expected and probably desired. The leading Whigs agreed that, in the present condition of affairs, to form a Ministry without Mr. Gladstone was impossible, and that even if a Government could have been got together, it would not have lasted more than three or four weeks. Late on Friday evening he, therefore, asked Sir H. Ponsonby to inform the Queen that he could see no prospect of forming a Government ; and thereupon Sir Henry was instructed to call on Mr. Gladstone."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, the Premier of Canada, was interviewed by a representative of the *New York Herald* on his arrival in New York from England. He said that his visit to England was partly of a business character, partly political. Being questioned whether he apprehended any further trouble in Canada, Sir John said, "None. I think the matter has passed out of active interest, though it will long remain with the French Canadians as a sentiment. You see it revived some old and painful memories. The French of Canada passed through suffering in 1837, when they had much of the right on their side, and Riel was naturally regarded as an exponent of the sentiment growing out of this old wrong. But I do not look for any disturbance in Parliament or elsewhere as the result of the Riel uprising and execution."

A GREAT deal has lately been written in the Russian press about a party of Cossacks in the Soudan, who are now serving under the Mahdi's successor, and of a Cossack Embassy on its way to King John of Abyssinia. Both statements, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says, are evidently true, though the number of these wild adventurers is not forthcoming. In both cases they have come from the body of so-called Free Cossacks, who greatly aided in the Russian conquest of the Transcaspian, and who, having been disappointed in a project for resettling in the western Caucasus, turned their attention, under a certain amount of influential encouragement, towards Abyssinia, which many Russian enthusiasts now regard as a legitimate field for Russian political and ecclesiastical influence. The head of the voluntary Embassy to Abyssinia is the Ataman Ashinoff, who was twice imprisoned and put in irons by the Persians in Khorassan, and by Mokhtar Pasha at Kars in 1878. The party is said to carry a number of presents, and to have been extremely well received. The *Novoe Vremya* states that they left Russia in consequence of overtures made from Abyssinia.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE surgeons on probation in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netly examinations are :—

H. R. Voolbert 5,976 marks (gained the prize in Pathology presented by Sir Joseph Fayrer); G. H. Baker 5,618 mark, T. Grainger 5,594, J. B. Adie 5,17 (gained the Monteflore second prize), A. C. Vounan 5,417, A. W. Alcock 5,362, A. R. Edwards 5,107, J. M. Cadell 4,994.

THE 7th Hussars, now quartered at Hounslow, will embark for a tour of service in India about the end of the present year, and will be stationed at Secunderabad in place of the 14th Hussars, returning home. The next cavalry regiments for service in India are the 21st Hussars, 5th Lancers, and 18th Hussars. In accordance with the demands of the Government of India, each of the cavalry regiments now or in future serving in that country will be increased by a squadron. An exception will be probably made in the case of the 14th Hussars, in view of the early return home of the regiment.

IT is believed that the new Promotion Board of General Officers will be composed of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the forces in Ireland ; Sir George Willis, commanding at Portsmouth ; Sir Archibald Alison, commanding at Aldershot ; and Major-General Harman, the military secretary. It is understood that the list for special promotion to the rank of major-general to be made by this board from the colonels who have shown exceptional ability and fitness will be at once formed, and that those officers will be promoted from it alternately with the colonels on the regular seniority list who shall be found to have fully complied with the provisions of the Royal Warrant in the matter of professional and physical fitness, the test in each case being in future more substantial than hitherto. Five vacancies in the major-generals' list will take place by retirement on account of age or non-employment during the present year, and, in addition to two colonels who have not been selected, the seniors are—Colonels the Honourable C. J. Addington (commanding the troops at Shorncliffe), Napier Sturt (commanding the Hampshire Regimental district), Waller (late of the Royal Fusiliers and Assistant Adjutant-General at Colchester), Massy (lately a Brigadier-General in India), and Wilkie (Deputy Adjutant-General at Malta).

IT is announced that the authorities have at last practically recognized the necessity of adapting the new infantry organization to the case of a regiment having both battalions at the same time on foreign service, and increasing the establishment of the depôt to 600 rank-and-file, as recommended by Colonel Stanley's Committee some ten years ago. Accordingly, each of the following regiments has had its depôt raised to this establishment, and in most cases the additional recruits are coming in at a rate which will soon fill the ranks:—The East Kent, Royal Fusiliers, East Yorkshire, Cheshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, South Lancashire, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Light Infantry, North Staffordshire, and Durham Light Infantry. Of these, all except the East Kent, have a battalion on the Indian establishment, and these battalions are the next to return home in the following order:—South Lancashire, Dorsetshire, Durham Light Infantry, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Light Infantry, Hampshire, North Staffordshire, Royal Fusiliers, Cheshire, and East Yorkshire. Of the other regiments having both battalions abroad the 1st battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers now in Egypt will arrive home in the course of next month, and there will be no occasion to increase the depôt. The same remark would appear to apply to the South Lancashire, the 1st Battalion of which is ordered home from Aden. Nevertheless, its depôt is increased to 600 ; while the Norfolk, Duke of Cornwall's and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, with a longer term of foreign service before them in each case, are left with small depôts quite unequal to the supply of men for both battalions.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE LA MASCOTTE SWAMPED.

AFTER an immunity from accidents which has marked the regattas of the Bombay Yacht Club for many years, the casualty to the La Mascotte tended somewhat to mar the enjoyment of the last day's sport. The yacht, owned by Mr. H. Gill and lateen rigged, was swamped when she had passed the winning post, and was in a line with the boats of the s. s. Launceiot. She had on board the owner, Mr. Gill, Col. Barnett, and Mr. Coombre and a crew of ten men. Preparatory to veering round, and while the sail—the *cumise* as it is called—was being taken in a strong breeze from the north-west, which had sprung up during the evening, tilted her over, and she swamped. The yacht gradually sank, and fortunately gave the gentlemen time to prepare for an immersion which seemed imminent. Mr. Gill was pitched into the water, and struck his face against the mast, while his two companions slowly let themselves float off, and clung to an oar. The natives jumped into the water, and being but scantily clad, had no fear of being dragged down with the weight of wet clothing which their master and his companions dreaded. They behaved right gallantly, and swam about asking if they wanted help, and on seeing that they were safe. Eight clung to the oar, and were able to keep themselves up with it for some time, when Superintendent MacDermott, who had lost no time, as soon as he was aware of the accident, in speeding to their assistance in the police launch, picked them up. Two other police boats with Inspector Nolan and Constable Saunderson quickly pulled to the scene, as also did two other steam launches which were cruising about. The gentlemen and the crew were brought ashore, and were nothing the worse for their ducking. Mr. Gill, indeed, was the only one who was injured, and a nasty scar on the bridge of his nose resulted from the contact with the mast. The gentlemen were congratulating themselves on having won the cup just before the accident, and the immersion gave them further reason to congratulate themselves they were able to swim. However, there is every hope of floating the yacht again, though she is completely submerged, her burgee being all that is visible of her.

The result of the Glover Cup, which was the only sailing match yesterday, ended most unexpectedly in a win for the La Mascotte. The Water Queen, than which there is not a fleeter yacht in the harbour, stood a very poor chance of carrying off the coveted prize. She was too heavily handicapped. The winner upset all the knowing ones by adopting new tactics in laying in close to land. There was a strong north-westerly breeze which sprung up in the evening, otherwise the weather was as favourable as on the three preceding days. A large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the Godavery, which was played at the disposal of the guests of the members of the club. The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment played during the evening, and helped much to enliven the day's proceedings.

The time given below, which was kept by Mr. Lund, is that at which the yachts past the May Frere.

THE GLOVER CUP.—A handicap for all yachts. No entrance money. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

Y. Name.	Rig	Entered by.	
La Mascotte	Lateen	H Gill	1
Pauline	Lateen	F D Parker	0
Water Queen	"	F A Little	0
Sylph	"	J Westall	0
Waterwitch	Cutter	J Masterianc	0
Ianthe	"	L Rivett-Carnac	0
Maud	"	R G Walton	0
Sea Queen	"	Capt H Morland	0
Rustom	"	R G Walton	0
Cinderella	"	F J Mitchell	0

STARTED 1-30 P.M.

TIME.—La Mascottee 4h. 26s. 11m., Water Queen 3h. 55s. 10m., Ianthe 4h. 18m. 29s., Cinderella 4h. 24m. 6s., Sea Queen 4h. 32m. 13s., Pauline 4h. 47m. 7s., Rustom 4h 51m. 39s., Maud 5h. 0m. 58s., Sylph 8h. 9m. 44s., Waterwitch 5h. 41m. 50s.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Ianthe.	Cinderella.	Sea Queen.	Pauline.	La Mascotte.	Maud.	Sylph.	Rustom.	Waterwitch.
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Water Queen	2	25	31	45	46	47	48	53	59
Ianthe		5	11	25	26	27	28	33	39
Cinderella	..	..	6	20	21	22	23	28	34
Sea Queen	..	..	..	14	15	16	17	22	28
Pauline	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	8	14
La Mascotte	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	13
Maud	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	12
Sylph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Rustom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Waterwitch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ROWING MATCH.

1ST RACE.—Yachts Boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts-sailing crews. Prize, Rs. 30. Entrance, free. To start at 5-10 p.m.

Ianthe's	Boat	L Rivett-Carnac	1
Pauline's	Boat	F D Parker	2
The Omnibus	Boat	Capt H Morland	0

After one false start the three boats were got away. From the first it was apparent that the Omnibus, eight-oared, would have it all its own way. The Ianthe's boat, with the owner in the Stern, had, however, a hard tussle for second place with the other four-oared craft. Time.—11½ m.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been requested to communicate to the Indian press, the question put by Mr. Sergeant Simon, and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, on the 25th ultimo, which were not reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Sergeant Simon asked if any steps had been taken to remedy the grievances of officers of the Uncovenanted Services. "Lord R. Churchill's answer was, substantially, that he was not acquainted with the memorial to the Indian Government to which my question referred ; that he believed that there were certain complaints on the part of police officials which he had no doubt would be considered by the Indian Government. I then rejoined, that it was to the grievances of the Police Department I especially referred, and I asked him whether they would be inquired into by the committee which he proposed to move for. He answered that most probably they would be. For the sake of the vast number interested in the subject, I cannot help regretting that the papers did not report what passed." Can you kindly find space for the above ?—Yours, E. O. W.

Teignmouth, Feb. 3.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as. postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

TO-DAY.

4-0 p.m.—Hunt Pony Steeplechase.
4-30 p.m.—Hunt Steeplechase.
5-0 p.m.—Gymkhana Pony Derby.
5 30 p.m.—The Lilliputian Stakes.
5-50 p.m.—Gymkhana Derby.

SECOND DAY.

THE following lotteries were held in the Gymkhana pavilion last evening for this day's races :—

THE HUNT STEEPLECHASE.

		Rs.
Cat Man	sold for	5
Fidelio	"	5
Mr. Littleton's Stable	sold for	110
Ishmael	"	50
Gaylad	"	5
Mr. Joseph's Stable	"	40
		215
Tickets		400
		615
Less 5 per cent.		30
	Total	585

THE HUNT PONY STEEPLECHASE.

		Rs.
Billy Cock	sold for	5
Norah Creanes	"	10
The Flea	"	—
Enigma	"	120
Remus	"	55
Lit Willow	"	5
Mischief	"	35
Gertrude	"	25
The Monk	"	10
		265
Tickets		400
		665
Less 5 per cent.		30
	Total	635

THE GYMKHANA PONY DERBY.

		Rs.
Orphan	sold for	35
Monkey	"	55
Impulse	"	85
Shipwreck	"	30
		205
Tickets		200
		405
Less 5 per cent.		20
	Total	385

THE LILIPUTIAN STAKES.

		Rs.
Chota Sahib	sold for	10
Pygmalion	"	110
The Dart	"	4
Kangaroo	"	30
Scamp	"	5
Dandy	"	15
		174
Tickets		200
		374
Less 5 per cent.		18
	Total Rs.	356

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Simoona, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

AN occasional correspondent writes to the *Times* :—The people of Bombay claim as the motto for their city "*Urbs prima in India*," and it is really not without reason. When the agitation over the Ilbert Bill was at white heat, and in Calcutta not only race division, but even division between English and English rendered social intercourse almost impossible, still the natives in Bombay kept their heads cool and discussed the question at a great representative meeting in the Town-hall with a discretion and moderation that left nothing to be desired. At the time of Lord Ripon's departure they showed themselves capable of organizing an ovation which not merely delighted the sympathizers with the recent benignant rule, but still more startled the great mass of Anglo-Indians as the first proof that the natives of India are really capable of a national movement.

This last week the Bombay leaders have against given proof of their organizing power. They brought together a national congress composed of delegates from every political society of any importance throughout the country. Seventy-one members met together; 29 great districts sent spokesmen. The whole of India was represented from Madras to Lahore, from Bombay to Calcutta. For the first time, perhaps, since the world began India as a nation met together. Its congeries of races, its diversity of castes, all seemed to find common ground in their political aspirations. Only one great race was conspicuous by its absence ; the Mahommedans of India were not there. They remained steadfast in their habitual separation. They certainly do not yield to either Hindoo or Parsee in their capacity for development, but they persistently refuse to act in common with the rest of their Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress. Not only in their religion, but in their schools, and almost all their colleges, and their daily life they maintain an almost haughty reserve. The reason is not hard to find. They cannot forget that less than two centuries ago they were the dominant race, while their present rivals in progress only counted as so many millions of taxpaying units who contributed each his mite to swell the glory of Islam.

But in spite of the absence of the followers of the Prophet, this was a great representative meeting last week. The delegates were mostly lawyers, schoolmasters, and newspaper editors, but there were some notable exceptions. Even supposing those three professions alone provided the delegates, the meeting would fairly represent the education and intellectual power of India. And now let us see what they did, what was the outcome of this important gathering. They discussed politics alone; not a word was said of social reform. They evidently had a firm belief that a nation could be made happy by Acts

military centres within our own territories, especially commanding the trunk railways, whence they can be swiftly moved with crushing force upon any point. We are not unmindful, indeed, that while pressing the policy of concentration as against that which has hitherto been observed, of a widespread distribution of troops, there is something to be said on the other side. Indeed, where we have to deal with such diverse elements as are met with in India—where danger from one cause or another always lurks below the surface, and where a sudden outbreak of fanatical feeling, if not at once suppressed, may lead to widespread consequences—it is very necessary not only that the means for preserving peace should be available, but that they should be apparent to the people. The more fully Government is represented by the visible means for insuring obedience, the less danger is there of the need arising for those means being set in motion. It is not only that military force may be required to maintain our own authority—it is is often wanted to suppress the outbreak of race and class hatred between the people themselves. Only a few months ago a British regiment was patrolling the streets of a large city, during several days, to keep the Hindoo and Mussulman population from cutting each other's throats; and, with such warnings frequently occurring to keep it in view, the principle of insuring tranquillity, and providing the power for immediately suppressing disturbance, by a wide distribution of the army, has always been wisely observed. But, after all, the Indian army is so small compared with the country it holds, that this distribution has only a relative signification. There are districts as large as many European kingdoms in which an armed soldier has hardly ever been seen, and, scattered and distributed as are the troops for the most part in small bodies, the military stations are yet few and far between. Many considerable towns have no military garrison—a single battalion constitutes the garrison of many large cities. And although this principle of dissemination may be a sound one as regards British territory, we believe that it no longer holds good for the Native States, and that both policy and prudence point to the withdrawal of our troops from their territories. The governing princes fully understand the obligation which rests upon them to maintain peace and good order in their own territories; and although the ostensible reason for which the British forces were quartered upon them in the first instance—namely, to maintain them on their thrones and help them to preserve peace, which their own resources alone were inadequate to insure—was good at that time when the elements of stable rule were altogether wanting, this is no longer the case: the peaceful condition of British India is necessarily reflected on the adjacent Native States, in most of which a more or less regular system of judicial and fiscal administration has been established, adopted in great measure from our own: and where, too a growing public opinion, to say nothing of the watchful supervision of the British Government, keeps within bounds the tendency to oppression and arbitrary misrule which has been so often the cause of disaffection and rebellion against native rule. These States no longer require to be kept in leading strings as heretofore, and the time has certainly come when the full and complete responsibility should be placed upon them for conducting their own administration. It may, therefore, be claimed for the policy inaugurated by Lord Dufferin that it introduces a system of self-government which really deserves the name, on a footing as wise as it is comprehensive. Hitherto the rulers of Native States, while left in the full enjoyment of their revenues, and secured in complete immunity from the encroachments of their neighbours, have been relieved from the greatest incentive to good government, by the presence of British troops to help them in maintaining themselves in power. They will now be furnished, supposing the principle to be extended to other States besides that of Gwalior, with the strongest stimulus to good government; they will put on their mettle to show that the confidence in them is justified by the result.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

THE *Times* writes:—The departure of Lord Salisbury from the Foreign Office will arrest the progress of the negotiations which had been fairly commenced with the Chinese Government on the subject of Burman. It is alike uncertain whether the new Administration will pursue the same line of policy and reasoning as the outgoing Government, or whether the Chinese may not think, like other foreigners, that they will be able to obtain greater concessions from Mr. Gladstone than from Lord Salisbury. These considerations, however, need not affect the narrative of what those negotiations have been.

In the earlier stages of the matter two propositions found most favour, and it was almost decided that one or other of them, and perhaps both as they were not necessarily incompatible with each other, would be adopted as the best means of coming to an agreement with China. One proposition was that the question should be discussed and decided at Pekin rather than in London; in short, that it should be left to the English Legation and the Tsung-li-Yamen in the Chinese capital. The second proposition was to send an Anglo-Indian official of high rank on a special mission to Pekin, and to thus bring the Emperor of China and the Viceroy of India into direct personal contact. When these views prevailed, the Chinese Legation in London had made no sign, and even when the Marquis Tseng first brought forward diplomatically the rights of China in Burmah it was doubted whether he possessed the authority of his Government. The doubt seemed warranted by the language of the Tsung-li-Yamen itself, and there appeared to be no reason for transferring the scene of discussion from Pekin to London. All these views, however, had to be modified within a comparatively recent period. The Tsung-li-Yamen had made a slight mistake. The Marquis Tseng had received his full powers, and the question of our relations with China in Burmah will, after all, have to be settled in London instead of Pekin. It need scarcely be said that in face of these altered circumstances the project of sending a high Anglo-Indian official on a special mission to Pekin fell to the ground. The idea was an excellent one and will bear resuscitation under more favourable conditions, but the action taken by the Chinese Government showed that to persist in the design would have only been to court inevitable failure.

With regard to the expectations of the Chinese Government in Burmah, it may be stated that they have been given a practical meaning, so far as language goes which would not have been credited no further back than the first mention of China's claims in our columns some two months ago. While the right to tribute is again put forward, the territorial demand has also acquired a definite significance in the pretension advanced not merely to Bhamo, but to the border districts as far down the Irrawaddy as the Shweley river. Were this concession made to China, her advanced post would be at the point of junction of the Shweley with the Irrawaddy, about 50 miles in a straight line south-west of Bhamo. At the present moment no encouragement has been given the Chinese to suppose that compliance with their large demand is possible, and it might even be said that they have been told what they ask for is impossible. The Chinese representatives show no sign of abating their claim and their language is very firm, while they are making the most of the fact that the Shweley is for a certain distance the actual frontier line between the province of Yunnan and the old Kingdom of Burmah.

MUTINY AND MURDERS ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

ACCOUNTS have been received of a terrible mutiny on board the American ship Frank N. Thayer. The outbreak was of a desperate character. The bloodthirsty conduct of the mutineers and the cowardice of the crew of the vessel are almost without parallel in the history of sea tragedies. The Frank N. Thayer was an American ship of 1,600 tons, which on the night of Saturday, the 2nd of January, was sailing with a fair breeze about 700 miles to the south-east of St. Helena, on her way from Manilla with a cargo of hemp for New York, when the mutiny broke out. There were twenty-four persons on board at the time, including Captain Clarke, his wife, and child. The following is the captain's account of the mutiny:—

On Saturday the 2nd of January, in lat. 25 S., long. 0°25 W., about midnight, two of the crew (Manilla men), suddenly surprised the first and second mates while conversing on the booby hatch. Before the mates could answer they were both stabbed; the first mate ran forward to the forecastle, and died next morning at 5 a.m. The second mate ran into the cabin, and with a terrible cry to me, "Captain Clarke, Captain Clarke!" dropped dead there. The mutineers then came to attack me (as I was aroused by the second mate), and coming out of the cabin to see what was going on, I was stabbed all over the head. The man at the wheel might have saved me had he given alarm, but he was afraid to. I managed, however, to strike the mutineer and knock him down, but from loss of blood could not follow up the advantage thus gained; the mutineer then arose, and with another deep stab at me ran out of the cabin leaving me as, he thought, dead. The mutineers then barricaded the cabin, with my wife and child and a Chinese steward inside. My wife saved my life by quick attendance to my wounds. After this the mutineers ran along the deck, saying the captain and mates were killed, and they were in charge; meanwhile, cutting and stabbing right and left, wounding four seamen who managed to get to the forecastle. The mutineers then stabbed the carpenter, threw him overboard, and ransacked his chest for plunder. The seaman who was hiding in the bath-room peeped through an opening in the door, and saw the mutineers murder the man Maloney at the wheel and throw him overboard. They next dragged a seaman, named Antonio, out of the carpenter's shop and murdered him near the main hatch and threw him overboard. They then went forward and battened the forecastle with twelve men inside—namely, four men dangerously wounded, first mate dying, and seven other seamen who, it must be presumed, stayed there through sheer fright. Thus, at 4 a.m. on Sunday the mutineers had the whole vessel under their control; and, having dragged the Chinese cook from the coal-locker, they made him cook for them, threatening his life. They then tried all day Sunday to enter the cabin. My wounds having been dressed by my wife, I had strength enough to keep the murderers off with my revolver. I wounded one mutineer in the foot. I also armed the steward and seaman who had hidden in the bath-room with revolvers, and gave orders to fire as soon as a chance offered. On Sunday afternoon the cook (Chinese) watched his opportunity, and handed an axe through the forecastle window to the seamen. On Monday morning at half-past nine a mutineer was wounded by a shot from the cabin. I then chopped my way out, and the mutineer jumped overboard. At the same time the men broke out of the forecastle, and one man came down from the rigging, having been there since Saturday night. The other mutineer had then been between decks for fifteen or twenty minutes setting fire to the ship. A party of men then went below to hunt the remaining mutineers, the vessel being on fire. One of the crew, Henry Wilson, succeeded in wounding him in the shoulder, and the mutineer taking advantage of the smoke and fire, escaped by the after-hatch and jumped overboard. All efforts were then made to subdue the flames. The fire was fought for four hours with no success. At 8 a.m. on Monday two boats were got out, and one capsized. The wounded men and provisions and the captain's wife and child were placed in the remaining boat, which, the captain and ten men, making seventeen souls. The boat remained near the vessel all night, and started for St. Helena at 10-30 a.m. On Tuesday morning the vessel was a mere wreck, with maindeck and three masts gone. For a boat's mast we lashed three oars together; for sail we used blankets. We arrived at St. Helena harbour at midnight on Sunday, the 10th of January, after suffering all privation, being in an open boat for a week with five men dangerously wounded on board, seventeen souls all told. I am entirely unable to give any opinion as to the cause of the mutiny, except that it was a diabolical plot for rapine and murder, and presume that if they had killed all, as they evidently intended to do, they would, if picked up, pretend to be innocent men, and the only survivors of a dreadful mutiny that had occurred on board.

The following is the statement of Robert Sonnberg, seaman on board the ship:—

I belonged to the chief mate's watch. At midnight on the 2nd of January we were being relieved by the second mate's watch, which had just come on deck, and I had got into the forecastle when I heard a strange noise on deck, and immediately the first mate came forward and said he was badly stabbed. We shortly after left three men and the dying mate in the forecastle, and I with eight others of the crew went aft to see what was going on, some of us being armed with capstan-bars. We suddenly came in collision with two of the crew, Manilla men, who appeared frantic and struck out right and left, stabbing four seamen. Then the remainder of the men ran forward, and as I could not get forward I ran up to the mizzen rigging and remained to the cross-jack-yard. I then saw them kill Maloney at the wheel, who showed no resistance, but begged hard for his life. I became unnerved and tried to get to the forecastle by climbing along the stays. I managed to get to the forecastle, but found it battened and barricaded. I then went up the rigging again. By this time I heard another scuffle, which must have been the murder of the carpenter. This was about 2 a.m. on Sunday. About 4 a.m., when I was still in the main rigging, I saw the mutineers drag a seaman named Antonio Serrian from the carpenter's shop and murder him near the main hatch, and throw him overboard. Antonio was always a friend to the mutineers, and begged very hard for his life. The mutineers then went to the carpenter's shop and sharpened two axes; one man armed with an axe watched the cabin aft, and one watched the forecastle forward. I then saw revolver-shots fired at the mutineers from the skylight, but the mutineers seemed to escape being struck. They then got knives fast to long sticks and tried to wound the inmates of the cabin. They begged me to come down from the rigging, and promised not to harm me; but I knew it would be instant death, so remained where I was. If I had not left my knife previously to going aloft I might have been able to cut off the sticks and throw them on the mutineers; but I could only manage to detach one, and tied it to a casket as a weapon for self-defence. The mutineers having previously dragged the cook from his hiding-place (the coal-locker), made him cook cutlets, rice, fowls, etc. I noticed that one of the mutineers limped a great deal from a wound in his foot from a ball from the cabin. About midday on Sunday they broke open the carpenter's chest and put on his best clothes. They then waited for darkness to set in to attack the cabin. I stayed in the maintop until dark. About 8 p.m. I felt a slight shake in the rigging, and on looking below saw a mutineer with binding-rail-spike in his mouth, climbing rapidly upwards at me. I moved at once out of range of the blow, and struck him with the block I had ready; he then went below again. I then went to the royal yard for safety, and stayed there all night. At daylight I came down to the mizzen-top, and found that the mutineers had taken down doors of the carpenter's house, and made a shield to protect them from shots fired from the cabin. While the two mutineers were busy watching aft, I saw the cook hand an axe through the forecastle window. I then came down to the deck and secured one of the axes inadvertently left by the mutineers, and made an attempt to cut away the rope lashing from the forecastle door. The mutineers then observed what was going on. I again went to the main rigging and secured a piece of iron to throw at them, but they evaded me. At this time a shot from the cabin struck one of the mutineers in the breast. He and his comrade at once rushed and threw a boom overboard, and one of them jumped into the sea, the other one went below between decks. The men then came out of the forecastle, and I came down on deck and shouted out to the captain to break out of the cabin, which he did. Meanwhile, a seaman, came through the skylight; so we were all on deck at once. The remaining mutineer was then below setting fire to the ship, having already made preparations during the morning. This I observed while aloft. Two of our men went below with revolvers to hunt the mutineer, and shot him in the shoulder. He then, taking advantage of the smoke and fire, escaped by the after-hatch, and with a fearful yell jumped overboard. We afterwards saw both of them in the water. She were fired at them, and both sank. The captain then ordered all hands to put out the fire. We worked for four hours with no success, the fire gaining on all the time. We therefore abandoned the vessel. The bodies of the first and second mates were left on board, there being no time to remove them.

Another account gives some additional particulars of the attack on the captain:—

On hearing a noise on deck Captain Clarke sprang from his bed, and, half-asleep, started up the after companion-way, supposing the mates had called him to see a vessel which was ahead in the evening and which they had been afraid to speak to or overhaul. As soon as he reached the top of the steps, however, he received a stab on the top of his head and felt a hand grab him by the throat. He was in his night-clothes and empty-handed; but seeing the murderous intent of his antagonist, and that he was one of the coolies, he struck out with all his might, hitting the murderer in the eyes and temporarily blinding him so that he could not see to strike. He continued to hack the captain with his knife, however, till they went gradually down the steps, where the captain would have overcome him in a moment but for the terrible stab inflicted in his left side. At that time, however, the captain slipped in the blood which covered the steps and floor of the passage, and fell headlong back into the cabin. The coolie, supposing him to be dead, went up the steps, and the captain seized that instant to provide himself with a revolver, with which he again approached the door. He called to the man at the wheel to shut the outside door at the top of the companion-way, but he replied, "I can't, sir." "Why not," asked Captain Clarke? "There's somebody there." "Who is it?" again asked the captain. "I don't know, sir." Growing weaker and weaker every moment, and being dismayed at the state of affairs, to which he could get no clue, Captain Clarke then shut and locked the lower door which led from the after cabin into the passage at the foot of the companion-way, as also the door leading into the fore cabin; and in utter bewilderment prepared to do his best to protect himself and his wife and child from the mutineers. In a moment he heard a man floundering down the steps; he opened the after door again expecting to get a shot at the coolie, but he saw it was a white man. He coveted him with the revolver and demanded what was the matter, who was leading the mutiny, etc.; but the poor panic-stricken wretch only cried, "Oh, hide me, captain, hide me," and was unable from his craven fright to give any information. The captain, fearing treachery, and now unable to stand, shut the door again, leaving this man in the passage. He now sat down on a mat in a corner of the cabin where he could command the doors and windows with his pistol; and Mrs. Clarke, who had shown the utmost pluck from the time she was awakened by the fall of her husband on the stairs, began to stanch the flow of blood and dress his terrible wounds. She found that he was horribly gashed about the head and temple, and that the lower lobe of his left lung protruded from the gash in his side just below the ribs. Of a sudden the coolies appeared at one of the cabin-windows and broke it in, one telling the other to go in. The captain, seeing one of the murderers trying to get in at the window, fired two shots in rapid succession, when they retreated helter-skelter with a volley of oaths which plainly evinced their surprise. They had clearly counted on the captain being dead, and were now going in to get the fire-arms so as to make short work of the rest of the company.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC COUNT.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The death is announced of Count Emeric Sommisch, a Hungarian magnate, who was known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hypophobia, and it obliged the Count many years ago to throw up his Commission in the army. The Count died at an advanced age on his estate in Slavonia. He was a distinguished agriculturist, an excellent landlord, and on all subjects but that of horses, asses, and mules a man of sound judgment. He would not allow any animal of the equine kind to come upon his lands, so that visitors who rode or drove to see him had always to alight at his parkgates. He himself for many years used a vehicle drawn by trained deer; but latterly he went about his estate in a carriage with a team of oxen. His horror of horses is said to have been innate, as there was no accident in his life to account for it.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

THE treaty between France and Madagascar was submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 1. It consists of nineteen articles, the text of which is as follows:—

1. The Government of the French Republic will represent Madagascar in all its foreign relations. The Malagasies abroad will be placed under the protection of France. 2. A Resident representing the Government of the Republic will control the foreign relations of Madagascar without interfering in the internal administration of the country. 3. He will reside at Antananarivo with a military guard, and will be entitled to be received in private personal audience by the Queen. 4. The Malagasy authorities under the Queen will not intervene in questions arising between French subjects or between French and foreign subjects. Actions at law between Frenchmen and Malagasies will be tried by the Resident, assisted by a Malagasy judge. 5. Frenchmen will live under French law as regards the punishment of crimes and offences committed in Madagascar. 6. French subjects may freely reside, travel, and carry on trade throughout the Queen's dominions. They will be entitled to lease for undetermined periods, or to take leases for long periods renewable at the sole pleasure of the contracting parties, land, houses, shops, and all other descriptions of real property, and may freely engage and take into their service on any footing any Malagasy subject who may be unhindered by previous engagements. Leases and contracts with workpeople will be certified in due form before the French Resident and the magistrates of the country; and the strict execution of the provisions of such instruments will be guaranteed by the Government. At the death of a Frenchman who may have been the tenant of any landed or house property, his heirs will have the benefit of the remaining term of the lease concluded by the deceased, with the power of renewing the same Frenchmen will only be called upon for the land tax paid by the Malagasies. No person shall have access to the property, or enter the establishments or houses occupied by Frenchmen, or by any person in their service, except with the sanction of the French Resident. 7. The Queen expressly confirms guarantees stipulated by the treaty of August 7, 1885, in favour of liberty of conscience and religious toleration. 8. The Queen's Government undertakes to pay the sum of 10,000,000 fr., to be applied in settlement of French claims liquidated before the last war and in compensation for the damages suffered by foreign subjects by reason of that war. The investigation and settlement of these indemnities is left to the French Government. 9. Until payment in full of the above-mentioned sum French troops will occupy Tamatave. 10. No claim will be admitted in connection with the measures taken up to the present by the French military authorities. 11. The Government of the French Republic undertakes to lend assistance to the Queen for the defence of her States. 12. The Queen will continue as heretofore to preside over the internal administration of the whole Island. 13. In consideration of these engagements, the French Republic agrees to desist from any renewal of its demand for a war indemnity. 14. The Government of the French Republic, in order to aid the advance of the Malagasy Government and people on the path of civilization and progress, undertakes to place at the Queen's disposal the military instructors, engineers, professors, and artisan foremen whose services may be applied for. 15. The Queen expressly undertakes to treat with good-will the Sakalaves and Antankarees agreeably to the information on this subject furnished by the French Government. The Government of the Republic reserves to itself the right of occupying the Bay of Diego Suarez and of creating there the establishments that it may consider desirable. 16. The President of the French Republic and the Queen grant a general and complete amnesty, accompanied by the raising of all sequestrations placed upon property, to their respective subjects who, prior to the conclusion of peace, compromised themselves by serving the other contracting party. 17. The actually existing treaties and conventions between the French Republic and the Queen are expressly confirmed, in so far as they may not be contrary to stipulations of the present treaty. 18. The present treaty has been drawn up in French and Malagasy, the two versions having exactly the same sense, so that the two texts may be legally cited in every respect. 19. The present treaty shall be ratified within a period of three months.

SPAIN UNDER THE QUEEN REGENT.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Times* sends an interesting account of the management of public affairs by the Queen Regent, who, he says, if she can gain time, will show that she is in a position to give the Regency and the Monarchy a solidity which the death of the King affected but did not seriously shake:—

During the lifetime of the King she kept herself in the background, avoiding, in public at least, all interference in politics. Since the death of the King, and since she has been able so far to subdue her poignant grief, every one has observed the complete change that has taken place in her. The lively and pleasant woman, as is evident to all, has given place to the serious, active, and attentive Regent. She began by turning her attention to the interior of the Royal Palace—to what may be described as the house of the Regent. She has introduced a number of judicious economical reforms without annoyance or harm to anybody. She has secured already a considerable saving, which does not make any public stir, but of which the poor and the various charities are very sensible. She regularly attends the Cabinet Councils, and shows wonderful interest in them. No question is so dry as to repel her. She has economic matters explained to her in detail. She is well acquainted with the commercial questions pending with England. She has obtained full particulars of Catalonian manufactures, has studied all the despatches of the prolonged commercial negotiations, has had them all explained, and has so mastered them that her opinion is listened to with real deference and seriously considered. She sees men of all parties, discusses their principles with them, and defends their arguments against her Ministers, so as to know the *pros* and *cons* of every policy. She is conversant with foreign policy, and knows its leanings, mistakes, and capabilities of all European statesmen. She speaks Spanish and three or four other languages with fluency and correctness, and writes well in German, French, and Spanish. She is displaying, in short, great ruling powers, is rapidly winning popularity, has gained the affections of the respectable members of her family, and is on the best terms with Queen Isabella. She converses with officers on military matters with a certain timidity, which renders more striking her correct judgment. Providence thus seems to have given Spain just such a Queen as the Spaniards could desire after their grievous loss; and if her health be not impaired, and providential things last as they are, the country may safely undergo changes of policy and of Cabinets, being protected against fresh misfortunes by a monarchy popular enough to defy all intrigues and pitfalls.

FRENCH AND GERMAN POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE protocol agreed upon on the 24th of December between Count Herbert Bismarck and M. de Courcel, determining the German and French possessions in West Africa and the South Sea, as well as the Notes exchanged relating to the settlement formed by Messrs. Colin, of Hamburg, and concerning the Chief Mensa at Porto Seguro, have been submitted to the Reichstag. According to the arrangement arrived at, Germany, as regards Baifra Bay, relinquishes in favour of France all rights of sovereignty and protectorate over the territories south of the Campo River, France on her side abandoning all territorial claims north of the same line. On the Slave Coast France recognizes the German protectorate over the Togo territory, relinquishes all rights to the territories of Porto Seguro and little Popo, and recognizes the German protectorate over this district. A mixed Commission will fix the frontiers of their respective territories, starting from a point on the coast between little Popo and Agoue. On the coast of Senegambia, Germany renounces all claims to the territory situated between the Rio Nunez and Mellacorie (it particularly in regard to Boffa and Kabital. In the South Sea Germany engages to do nothing calculated to prevent France from occupying the New Hebrides; France undertaking to protect all the rights of the Colin Company in Kobe and Kabital, especially as regards equal treatment with French firms concerning freedom of trade, the acquisition of land, and payment of taxes, customs, land other dues. Germany concedes to King Mensa at Porto Seguro for life the same position as he has hitherto enjoyed through French protection.

ALLEGED TREASON IN GERMANY.

A TRIAL for treason began before the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig on Feb. 1. The accused are an ex-Danish captain, Conrad Sarauw by name, aged sixty, and a journalist called Rötger, of Mayence. The general charge against them is that, as agents of the French "Bureau for procuring Intelligence," directed by a Dane named Hansen, they did, to the damage and detriment of German interests, deliver into the said bureau since the year 1881 more than 300 privily and corruptly acquired communication with respect to the fortresses, the arsenals, and the military organization and armaments of the empire. Both are accused, moreover, of having carried on a treasonable correspondence with the secretary of the French General Staff, Major Grizot, and his successor Vincent. Sarauw (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) received from the bureau a monthly wage of from 5,000 fr. to 6,000 fr., from which, however, he paid the underlings, who jackalled for him in all the chief cities of the empire; and though he was cautious enough to establish his headquarters at Copenhagen, he made frequent raids into Germany and consulted with Hansen, the chief secret-hunter at Munich. To Captain Hentsch's widow (for Hentsch died of shame and dejection soon after his incarceration) he paid a monthly pension of 125 fr., and for some papers he gave as much as 2,000 fr. Sarauw once advertised for the services of a "politico-military newspaper correspondent," and this was the clue in which his accomplice Rötger got caught. The trial is held with closed doors. It was expected that it would last a fortnight.

KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA.

THE Vienna newspapers report that at the beginning of last month King Louis of Bavaria, acting at the urgent request of the Queen-Mother, instructed the steward of his domains and the Minister of Finance to draw up a list of his debts and a general statement of his financial position. This has been done. His debts are estimated at about £800,000; but by the sale of some of his private lands, by mortgages, and by the realization of some funded securities, on which small interest was drawn, it is calculated that the debts may soon be paid off. A bank in Munich has offered a loan to meet the most urgent claims at once; and it is stated that the examination of the King's accounts having revealed that his privy purse and Civil List had been very carelessly administered, the management of the royal estates will be committed to new hands. With respect to the King's eccentric manner of life, it is stated that Ministers cannot fairly complain that he neglects his duties. He is difficult to get at, disappearing sometimes for days without leaving a clue to his whereabouts; and when giving audience to his Ministers he generally sits behind a screen, and remains invisible. But his correspondence on State business is said to be always lucid and often shrewd. He lately refused to allow the prosecution of a journalist who had written a pamphlet against him, saying, "Let him write what he likes, so long as I do what I please."

TOBY M.P., AND SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

"TO-NIGHT," says Toby, M.P., in his diary in *Punch*, two new members positively moved the adjournment of Debate because the House would not listen to them. One was Sir Richard Temple, who has spoken every night since the Queen's Speech was read. To-night Richard, rising shortly before midnight, proposed to be himself again, as on Thursday and Friday. No sooner did members catch sight of him beaming upon them than they set up a roar of execration. Sir Richard getting used to this now; accepts it as a part of ordinary Parliamentary procedure. Stood waiting with benignant smile, though the winking of his moustache betrayed inward emotion. Pretty to see Sir George Campbell, nursing his knee, and looking on with sweet content. He knew something of this, but at least he had been in the House more than three days before it began to roar at him. House has promptly made up its mind about Sir Richard Temple, and when it does so it is inexorable for all time to come. Henceforth he may as well go and address Niagara as attempt to talk in the House of Commons.

"Why is it, Toby, dear boy?" he said to me, with a tear in his voice, after the contest was over, and he had sat down, beaten and depressed.

"Well, Sir Richard, since you have asked me plainly, I will answer you frankly. I think its your moustache. House of Commons is, as you have already learned, much like a lot of undergraduates at Commemoration. It has a prudent objection to a particular hat, or a necktie, or a gentleman with a bald head, and peremptorily insist upon its instant removal, even though, in the case of the bald head, it would be fatal. House cannot stand your moustache, Sir Richard. The way it bristles at the Liberal Party, personally threatens Mr. Gladstone, and Makes the Speaker tremble in his shoes is aggravating. make up your mind either to sacrifice it, or your chances in Parliament. Don't do anything rash. A hair pulled out every day would speedily make your Parliamentary fortune."

"It's a little hard on me," said Sir Richard, rubbing the offending attraction wrong way, and making my flesh creep with terror. "They don't say anything about it in the papers."

"No; but look at the difference. There's a published, discipline, even deferential look about Randolph's moustache that counteracts his nightly aggressiveness. Now you, I believe, are not naturally aggressive,—really a mild, unpugnacious man. It's your moustache that does it. Excuse plain words, and, perhaps you'll think, undue magnifying of trifles. But trifles carry great weight in the House of Commons; and, besides, you couldn't call your moustache a trifle.

PORT HAMILTON.

THE acquisition in the spring of last year, by an English Administration often reproached with indifference to the designs of Russia, of a new naval station in the Pacific, attracted little attention in this country. In Russia, on the contrary, it aroused much excitement and jealousy. It was, in fact, essentially a defensive measure, less likely to please the party in England desirous that we should take the initiative in war with Russia, than to alarm that much larger party in Russia which eagerly looks forward to war with England. For the Russian war party attach immense, not to say exaggerated, importance to the injury which they believe may be inflicted upon English commerce by the Russian fleet in the Pacific. The danger from this source is, no doubt, greater than it was. At the time of the Crimean War, the Russian naval station in the Pacific was at Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka. In that almost Arctic region, the sea is frozen during a considerable part of the year, and a naval harbour not always accessible is of little practical value. Since then the Russians have, by encroachments on the territory of Corea, been enabled to transfer their fleet to Vladivostock, in Victoria Bay, on the Sea of Japan, eleven degrees further south. Even here, however, the harbour is frozen during part of the winter, and it is believed that Russia seeks to obtain a still further cession of Corean territory, in order that she may establish her naval station some two hundred miles south of Vladivostock, at Broughton Bay, where there is a harbour open throughout the year. Vladivostock and Broughton Bay lie within thirty-six hours' sail of the coasts of Japan, and within three and four days' sail of the Northern ports of China. Both with Japan and the Northern Chinese ports, England carries on, as need scarcely be said, a very important trade. For the protection of the many English merchant vessels engaged in this trade, there was, previously to the acquisition of Port Hamilton, no naval station nearer than Hong Kong, which is upwards of fifteen hundred miles from Broughton Bay, and still more distant from Vladivostock. But, by the ordinary usage of nations, belligerent vessels are not allowed to coal in neutral ports, English men-of-war watching or blockading Vladivostock or Broughton Bay for the protection of English commerce in time of war, might as often as they required to coal or refit, have had to make their way to Hong Kong and back, a voyage of upwards of three thousand miles.

To remedy this extreme disadvantage, the late Government acquired by purchase from Corea the Nan How group of islands, known to Englishmen by the name of Port Hamilton. These islands, lying twenty-five or thirty miles south of the mainland of Corea, and near the entrance of the Strait of Corea, which connects the Chinese seas with the Sea of Japan, are about three hundred miles north-east of the great Chinese Treaty Port of Shanghai on the one side, and about the same distance south-west of Broughton Bay, in the Sea of Japan, on the other. From Nagasaki the nearest considerable Japanese port, they are distant about one hundred and fifty miles. They were, we believe, first surveyed more than forty years ago by Sir Edward Belcher, who gives a detailed account of them in his "Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang," a book well known to the last generation. As may be seen in the published Admiralty chart, founded on Sir Edward Belcher's survey, two crescent-shaped islands, called Sodo and Sunhodo, enclose between them a land-locked harbour, about two miles long and one mile broad. The northern points of these two islands approach each other closely, being separated only by a shallow and rocky little strait, impassable except by small craft. The southern extremities are a mile and a half asunder, and between them lies a third island, less than a mile in length, on which Sir Edward Belcher established an observatory, and to which he gave the name of Observatory Island, which it still retains. Between Observatory Island and each of the larger islands there is a navigable channel, narrowing in places to less than a quarter of a mile in width, and by these two channels the harbour is entered from the South. Upon Observatory Island, which before the English purchase was uninhabited, has been stationed since July last a little garrison of Marines, who spent the first few months in tents, but are now housed in wooden huts. Here, also, is a telegraph station, which communicates by submarine cable with Shanghai.

The two larger islands have been left to the native inhabitants, Corean islanders, about two thousand in number, a wild-looking but friendly race of men. They know (or till lately knew) nothing of money, and will not accept of money payments, but will work at making roads and building places for wages paid in rice. They are uncleanly in habits and appearance. Some of them who were offered some soap did not know what it was, and tried to eat it. They devour fish, even the flesh of sharks, raw. They are, however, industrious husbandmen, and raise good crops, chiefly of millet. Both as to crops and houses they are said to be better off than the Skye crofters. As boatmen and fishermen they are unskilful, and their boats and tackle are of the rudest kind. This is the more remarkable, as the place is much visited by well-built Japanese fishing-boats, by which large quantities of fish are taken.

The climate appears healthy, though the range of temperature must be exceptionally great. The summer is very hot, and the northerly winds which prevail during the winter come directly from the vast frozen regions of Siberia and Chinese Tartary. Nevertheless, the reptiles and insects appear to be those of semitropical countries. They are seen only in summer, but at that season Observatory Island swarms with snakes (not supposed to be very poisonous), centipedes, sometimes six inches long, and spiders, some of them with bodies as big as walnuts. The place also abounds in beautiful butterflies. A large spider, with a body striped with yellow exactly as some of the butterflies are striped, crouches on the ground until one of these butterflies, taking the spider for another of his own species, alights close by, and is pounced upon and devoured. Parts of the islands are densely wooded, and from some peaks which rise to a considerable height, the view on a clear day is striking. To the north and north-east lie the mountainous mainland of Corea and the innumerable islands of the Corean Archipelago; to the south-west, forty miles distant, is the large and lofty Corean island of Quelpaert; and to the east may be just made out on the horizon the distant Japanese islands of Tsu-sima and Goto.

Since the occupation of Port Hamilton, several English men-of-war have generally been stationed here. To the officers and crews of these ships, the change from the pleasant and interesting ports of Japan to these lonely islands cannot be an agreeable one. It appears, however, to be still doubtful whether Port Hamilton will be permanently retained as a naval station. It is stated that the Admiral who was in command when it was occupied thought it unsuitable for the purpose in view, and that other senior officers agreed with him; but the reasons for this opinion have not been made public. A military contemporary announces that the Admiral who has just succeeded to the command of the China station has been instructed to examine the question afresh, and to report his opinion to the Admiralty. Until this report has been received, the matter will probably remain in suspense. The place is undoubtedly exposed to typhoons. In September last a furious typhoon, accompanied with torrents of rain, blew down the greater part of the Marines' camp, and carried many of their belongings into the sea. During this typhoon several men-of-war, though they had steam up, and kept their engines working, dragged their anchors, some of them until they were dangerously close to the shore. If the place is to be permanently held, a considerable outlay will be necessary. Hitherto the only expense incurred has been the laying of a submarine cable to the Saddle Islands, outside Shanghai, and the putting up of few wooden huts. But to make Port Hamilton capable of sheltering and supplying a squadron, wharves, storehouses, workshops, and barracks must, of course, be built. During the Russian scare, the two entrances to the harbour were temporarily protected by booms and torpedoes; but for permanent defence fortifications of a more durable and costly character would be needed. Still, the place has a geographical importance which will make the Admiralty very careful in its investigation.—*Spectator.*

THE SHUCKBOROUGH CORRESPONDENCE.

IN his letters to his sister, lately published by Mr. Murray, Lord Beaconsfield makes reference to "the Shuckborough Correspondence." These letters were printed in the newspapers at the time, and that "all the world should talk of them" is by no means to be wondered at. Here they are. The Lady Seymour of these letters, it may be said, was Queen of Beauty at the famous Eaglinton Tournament.

LETTER No. 1.—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and would be obliged to her for the character of Mary Stedman, who states that she has lived twelve months, and still is, in Lady Shuckborough's establishment. Can Mary Stedman cook plain dishes well, make bread, and is she honest and good-tempered, sober, willing, and cleanly? Lady Seymour would also like to know the reason why she leaves Lady Shuckborough's service. Direct under cover to Lord Seymour, Maiden Bradley.

LETTER No. II.—Lady Shuckborough presents her compliments to Lady S. Her ladyship's note, dated October 28, only reached her yesterday, November 3. Lady Shuckborough was unacquainted with the name of the kitchen-maid until mentioned by Lady Seymour, as it is her custom neither to apply for, or give characters to any of the under-servants; this being always done by the housekeeper, Mrs. Couch, and this was well known to the young woman; therefore Lady Shuckborough is surprised at her referring any lady to her for a character. Lady Shuckborough, having a professed cook, as well as housekeeper, in her establishment, it is not very likely she herself should know anything of abilities or merits of the under-servants; therefore she is unable to answer Lady Seymour's note. Lady Shuckborough cannot imagine the reason for Stedman's incapable of cooking for any but the servants' hall. Nov. 4, Pavilion, Hans Place.

LETTER No. III.—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and begs she will order her housekeeper, Mrs. Pouch, to send the girl's character; otherwise another young woman will be sought for elsewhere, as Lady Seymour's children cannot remain without their dinners because Lady Shuckborough, being a "professed cook and housekeeper" thinks a knowledge of the details of her establishment beneath her notice. Lady Seymour understood from Stedman that in addition to her other talents, she was actually capable of dressing food fit for the little Shuckboroughs to partake of when hungry. (To this note was appended a clever pen-and-ink viguette by the "Queen of Beauty," representing the three little Shuckboroughs, with large, turnip-looking heads and cauliflower wigs, seated at a round table, eating voraciously, scrambling for mutton chops dressed by Mary Stedman, who is seen looking on with supreme satisfaction; while Lady Shuckborough appears in the distance in evident dismay.)

LETTER No. IV.—Madam,—Lady Shuckborough has directed me to acquaint you that she declines answering your note, the vulgarity of which is beneath contempt; and although it may be the characteristic of Mrs. Stedman to be vulgar and witty, it is not that of a "lady," unless she happens to have been in a garret and bred in the kitchen, Mary Stedman informs me that you only require a girl who can cook a mutton chop; if so, I apprehend that Mary Stedman or any other section will be found fully equal to cook for, or manage the establishment of the Queen of Beauty.—I am, your ladyship's, &c.

ELIZABETH COUCH (not Pouch.)

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 1st February, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870 Chaplain and Naval Instr the Rev. W L Tucker, M A., has been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, 2nd February, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, Capt P R Sharpe has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

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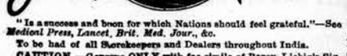

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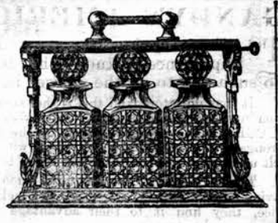

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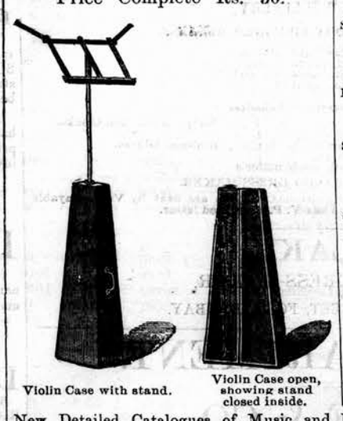

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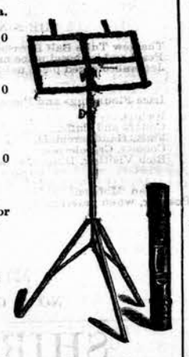

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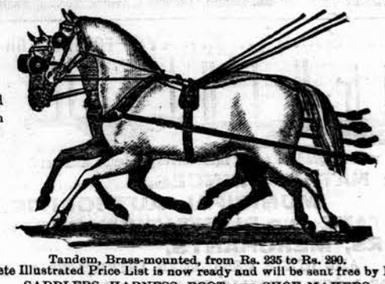

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